THE
North-Carolina Standard.

WILLIAM W. HOLDEN,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

FRANK. I. WILSON, Associate Editor.

TERMS OF THE WEEKLY—*Two Dollars per annum*, in advance, or within the first month; Two Dollars and fifty cents, if payment be delayed six months; and Three Dollars, if not paid within six months from the time of subscribing.

TERMS OF THE SEMI-WEEKLY—*Four Dollars per annum*, in advance or within the first month; Four Dollars and fifty cents, if payment be delayed six months; and Five Dollars, if not paid within six months from the time of subscribing.

Terms of Advertising in the Standard.

Our regular rates of advertising are as follows:
One square, (14 lines or less) first insertion, - $1 00
Each subsequent insertion, - - - 25
Longer advertisements in proportion.

Contracts will be made with advertisers, *at the above regular rates*, for six or twelve months, and at the close of the contract 33⅓ per cent. will be deducted from the gross amount.

Professional or business Cards, not exceeding five lines, will be inserted in either the Weekly or Semi-Weekly, for $6 for six months, or $10 for twelve months; or in both papers for $10 for six months, or $15 for twelve months.

☞ The paper will be sent to advertisers for six months or by the year, free of charge.

*** Subscribers and others who may wish to send money to the Editor, can do so at all times, by mail, and at his risk. Receipts for all sums will be promptly transmitted.

Letters to the Editor must come free of postage.

NORTH CAROLINA MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, Office, Raleigh, N. C. This Company insures the lives of individuals for one year, a term of years, or for life, on the MUTUAL PRINCIPLE, the assured for life participating in the profits of the Company. For policies granted for the whole term of life, when the premium therefor amounts to $30, a note may be given for one half the amount of the premium bearing interest at 6 per cent without guaranty.

The prompt manner in which all losses have been paid by this Company, together with the low rates of premium, present great inducements to such as are disposed to insure.

SLAVES are insured for a term of from one to five years, for two-thirds their value.

All losses are paid within 90 days after satisfactory proo is presented.

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For further information, the public are referred to the pamphlets, and forms of proposal, which may be obtained at the Office of the Company, or any of its Agencies.

Communications should be addressed, (post paid,) to
JOHN G. WILLIAMS, *Secretary.*
July 10, 1855. 66—

AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY.—The subscriber has on hand the largest stock of Farming Implements to be found in the State, embracing horse powers which have taken the first premiums at the late Fair, held in Baltimore and this city; wheat Threshers, wheat Drills seed Sowers, corn Planters, Corn shellers of every kind, to shell from 300to 1500 bushels per day, which are sold low, and warranted fully equal to any to be found in the Union; straw cutters for hand and horse power, hominy Mills, Grist mills capable of grinding 20 bushels of good meal per hour; Corn Cob Crushers, Vegetable Cutters, Fan mills, some of which have taken 54 premiums with several medals and certificates of their pre-eminence over all others; Harrows of every size and shape. Cultivators for one and two horses, with wrought and cast iron and reversable steel teeth, Cotton and Tobacco Cultivators, Plows of all patterns for one, two, three and four horses, as large and desirable an assortment as can be found in any house north or south, with 40 tons of Plow Castings to suit; ox Yokes, ox Bows, Yoke irons, Bow pins, whiffle Trees, Trase Chains, Ox and Log Chains, Axes, Grub hoes, wedges, Drag and Cultivator Teeth, spades, shovels, Forks, (some worth $6 each,) Garden Tools, hoes, Garden Plows and Cultivators, Chain Pumps, Cast Iron Pumps, Garden Engines, Post-hole Augers, Bull Rings, Ox Balls, Butter Churns, with every other desirable Implement for the Farm, to be found in any Agricultural House north or south, with many other desirable goods, viz: Bar Iron of all sizes for the farm, blacksmith, ship wright, carriage makers, &c. &c.; bellows, anvils, vices, stocks and dies, hand and sledge hammers, blast pipes, cart boxes, carriage axles and springs, couldrons and other hollow castings, grindstones framed and not framed, with friction rollers for same, &c., with a large lot of superior green and black teas, cigars, white and colored carpet warp, hemp twine for sturgeon nets, wrought and cut nails, ship and boat spikes, with a great many other goods, which cannot be enumerated in an advertisement. All in want, are invited to call and supply themselves on the best terms.

S. MARCH.
Norfolk, Va., Dec. 15, 1853. 10—

THE NORTH CAROLINA ARATOR.—THE UNDERSIGNED proposes to publish a journal, in the City of Raleigh, to be devoted to the great interests of the Farmers and Mechanics of North Carolina, under the above title. It will be issued monthly, in a neat and convenient form for reading and preservation, at one dollar per annum, *payable in advance.*

A leading object of the ARATOR will be to select from the numerous periodicals of the country whatever may be deemed solid and good, well suited to our section, and calculated to aid our Farmers and Mechanics in the march of improvement. The results of experience among our own citizens will also be carefully sought and brought to light, and the contributions of our most enterprising and skilful practical men given to the public, with a summary of general news and the state of the markets.

The true policy and interests of North Carolina will always be our motto; and if the friends of the cause of improvement shall be disposed to favor the enterprise, we respectfully solicit their names, and their aid in procuring subscribers.

Our friends will please forward all the names they can get by the 1st of February, and keep the Prospectus for further efforts. Payment will be required on receipt of the first number, which, if encouraged, will be issued by the 1st of March.

THOS. J. LEMAY.
Raleigh, January 1, 1855. 19—

OXFORD FEMALE COLLEGE.—THE NEXT Session will commence on the first Monday in January, 1855 and close the last Thursday in May.

RATES TUITION (PAYABLE ONE HALF IN ADVANCE.)

For Reading, Writing, with the first rudiments of English Grammar and Geography,	$10,00
English Grammar, Geography and Arithmetic,	12,50
For any thing higher,	15,00
For the College Classes, (without any extra charge for the Languages,)	20,00
EXTRA EXPENSES.	
Music on Piano,	20,00
Use of Instrument,	3,00
The same on Guitar,	
Drawing and Painting,	12,00
Oil Painting,	15,00
Needle Work,	5,00
Board per month,	8,00
Washing per month,	1,00

Musical Soirees will be given during each term.

T. T. GRANDY,
Sec'y of Board of Trustees.
Dec. 19, 1854. 9—1yw.

BLANK LAND DEEDS, OF THE LATEST AND most approved form, just printed, and for sale at the "Standard" office.

Also Writs, Subpœnas, Warrants, and a variety of other blanks.
Aug. 25, 1855. 79—

JOSEPH R. BLOSSOM,
Commission and Forwarding Merchant,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

WILL give his personal attention to business intrusted to his care, and shippers may rely on having prompt returns.

Liberal advances made on consignments for sale in this market, or for shipment to Northern Ports.
March 9, 1855. 31—1y.

GROCERIES.—LOAF, CRUSHED, GROUND AND CLARIFIED SUGARS,
Java, Laguira, and Rio Coffee,
Sperm, Adamantine and Tallow Candles,
Sugar House Syrup and Molasses,
Maderia, Cherry, Port and Champagne Wines, Cooking Wines,
Cog. Brandy, warranted pure,
Old Monongahela Whiskey,
Jamaica Rum, Holland Gin,
London Brown and Scotch Ale, for sale by
JAMES McKIMMON.

NEGRO GOODS.—KERSEYS OF ALL GRADES
Plaid, Striped and Plain Linseys,
Marlboro' and Gala Stripes and Plaids,
Cotton Osnaburgs and Heavy Shirtings,
Russet & Black Brogans—Heavy Boots, just received and for sale by
JAMES McKIMMON.

TO RENT.—A LARGE, NEW AND COMMODIous dwelling, with all necessary out houses, situated near the Central Railroad Depot. The house has ten rooms, with a fireplace in each room, and is well adapted for a boarding house. There is a good garden attached.

Also one other house, on the same lot, with a store room, and other rooms sufficient for a small family. This is an excellent business stand. These houses will be rented together or separately. Apply to
H. PENNINGTON
Raleigh, Sept. 20, 1855. 87—

Semi-Weekly Standard.

VOL. V. RALEIGH, N. C., SATURDAY NOVEMBER 17, 1855. No. 103

FOR SALE.

A Rare Chance for Woolen and Cotton Manufacturers.

THE "OLD NORTH STATE MANUFACTURING COMPANY" HAVING SOLD their Buildings and Grounds to the Atlantic & N. C. R. Company, will offer at public Sale (if not otherwise disposed of previously) on the 30th day of November, on the premises, their entire stock of Machinery, comprising their Woollen and Cotton Mill, also,

1 Twenty-five Horse (power) Engine and
2 Boilers, each (Cylender) 30 ft. long and 36 in diameter.

It was made by J. P. Morris & Co., Philadelphia, and is declared by all who have seen it in operation, to be unsurpassed by any in the State.

Their Woolen Machine consists of 3 sets Cards, 1 Broad Gig, 1 Shear, 3 Jacks, 5 Jean Looms, 1 do Grinder.

1 Sattin Napper, 3 Cash'm'r do. 2 Wool Pickers, 3 set Fulling Stocks, 2 Sattinett do. 1 Cloth Winder.

Also, many other articles too numerous to mention, such as Fanks, Dye-tubs, welded wrought Iron Pipes for cold water and for heating the Buildings by steam, etc., etc.

The above Machinery is in good running order, requiring but few repairs to make it almost as good as new. It was manufactured by Henry Goulding and Wm. Bickfred, of Worcester, Mass., whose names are a guarantee for their work.

The Cotton Machinery was made by Messrs Danforth, Cooke & Co., of Patterson, N. J., is entirely new, and only one half of it has been in operation. It contains all the latest improvements, and has been pronounced by one of our most experienced manufacturers to be unequalled by any in the State; and the Yarn has already established a name, taking precedence even of the very best offered in this market. It is composed of 636 inch Cards, 1 Railway head with plunger, 1 Drawing frame with patent Coilers and Stop Motions, 2 coilers to the head.

1 Single and 1 Double Roller beam Speeders, 4 improved Danforth Spinning Frames, 132 Spindles each,

3 Power Reels, 1 warper, &c., &c.

And in fact of every article of Machinery that goes to make up what may be called a perfect Factory.

Persons desirous of purchasing are requested either to call upon John Blackwell, President, or James W. Carmer, Secretary, or Dr. John A. Guion, Treasurer; or to address their inquiries to the "Old North State Manufacturing Company," Newbern, N. C.
Oct. 30, 1855. 1097—w3t.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, IN MARTIN COURT OF EQUITY.—Timothy W. Ward and others vs. John P. Turner and Hardy W. B. Price—Fall Term, 1855.

To Hardy W. B. Price, SIR:—You are hereby notified to appear before the Honorable the Judge of this Court, at the Court House in Williamston, at the ensuing term, to be held on the last Monday in February, 1856, and plead, answer, or demur to the amended bill of the complainants above named, or judgment pro confesso will be taken against you, and the same heard accordingly.

Witness, C. B. Hassell, Clerk and Master of said Court at office, in Williamston, this the 24th day of October, A. D. 1855.

C. B. HASSELL, C. M. E.
Oct. 28, 1855. 1097—w6w.

TRUSTEE'S SALE.

IN PURSUANCE OF A DEED OF TRUST TO ME EXECUTED by Menassah Sater, on the 16th day of August, 1853, for certain purposes therein specified, I will proceed to sell, on the 20th of December next, on the premises, one tract of land lying in Wake county, on the north side of Crabtree Creek, near the paper mill, containing two hundred and sixty-six acres, more or less.

Also at the residence of said Menassah Sater, on Saturday the 22d day of December, I will sell the tract of land on which he resides, known as the mill tract, situated on Barton's creek and containing thirteen acres more or less. Also two stills and stands, and all other fixtures about the still-house, together with a large stock of hogs, oxen, cows and calves, horses, household and kitchen furniture, plantation tools, crop of corn, fodder, one wagon and harness, four carts, one carriage, and one negro woman, and various other articles.

☞ Terms six months credit with bond and approved security. W. H. HIGH, *Trustee.*
Oct. 20, 1855. 97—td.

I. O. O. F.

THE GRAND LODGE, I. O. O. F. OF NORTH CAROLINA, will hold its annual communication in Wilmington, N. C., on the fourth Monday in November next, being the 26th day of the month. Subordinate Lodges will take notice, and send delegates accordingly.

THOS. M. GARDNER,
Grand Secretary.
Oct. 24, 1855. 97—till 4th Mon. in Nov.

Resumption of the Through Travel!

DAILY, DIRECT, BY THE
SEABOARD & ROANOKE RAIL ROAD,
AND THE SPLENDID BAY STEAMERS
LOUISIANA AND NORTH-CAROLINA,

WHICH HAVE BEEN THOROUGHLY OVERHAULED, *cleansed, repainted* and put in the most *complete order* for the Safe and Comfortable transportation of the Southern travel to Baltimore, Philadelphia and New York. On and after Thursday, Nov. 1st, The Trains of the SEABOARD and ROANOKE RAIL ROAD will leave WELDON, N. C. *DAILY* at 2 o'clock, *P. M.*, after the arrival of the MORNING TRAIN from WILMINGTON, N. C., for *PORTSMOUTH, Va.*, connecting there with the BAY STEAMERS LOUISIANA and NORTH CAROLINA, which leave the DEPOT WHARF, *DAILY*, (*Sundays excepted,*) at 6 o'clock, P. M., for BALTIMORE, arriving there the next morning at 7 o'clock, in time for the CARS for PHILADELPHIA and NEW YORK.

SCHEDULE FOR THE THROUGH LINE!

Leave Wilmington, N. C.,	at	6 A. M.
" Weldon	"	2 P. M.
" Portsmouth, Va.,	"	6 P. M.
" Baltimore,	"	9 A. M.
" Philadelphia,	"	2 P. M.

Passengers need not apprehend any danger in taking this route, as hard frosts and ice have made their appearance, and the Sanatory Authorities of Portsmouth and Norfolk have notified their absent citizens that it is perfectly safe for them to return.

OWEN D. BALL,
Agent S. & R. R. R. Co.
Portsmouth, Nov. 7, 1855. 101—1m.

L. LUNSFORD & SON,
Rectifiers and Wholesale Dealers in all kinds of
DOMESTIC LIQUORS,

KEEP CONSTANTLY ON HAND A LARGE STOCK of their own and Northern Manufactures, including FRENCH BRANDY at all prices, Holland and Domestic GIN, N. E. RUM, APPLE BRANDY, WINE, CORDIALS, and every grade of common and pure OLD RYE WHISKEY, which they can at all times sell at as low prices as a similar article can be purchased in any of the Northern markets.

Nos. 33 & 35 OLD STREET,
PETERSBURG, VA.
October 20, 1855. 96—6tpd.

$5,000 WANTED, FOR ONE OR more years, on indisputable security. Apply to the Editors of the N. C. Standard or address box 127, Raleigh Post Office.
Raleigh, Nov. 2, 1855. 99—1m.

HOUSE AND LOT IN FRANKLINTON FOR SALE.—This lot is situated about sixty yards from the Railroad Hotel, and in the business part of the village. The dwelling is very convenient, with four rooms. Any person wishing to examine the property can do so by calling on Mr. Whitfield, the Railroad agent at Franklinton.—Those wishing to buy will apply to me at Raleigh.

H. PENNINGTON.
Sept. 20, 1855. 78—tf.

FINE FRUIT TREES!

30,000 FRUIT TREES OF THE FINEST select kinds, native and foreign, are now ready for sale by Joshua Lindley at New Garden, Guilford Co., N. C., and Owen Lindley, at Cane Creek, Chatham Co., N. C., consisting of Apples, Peaches, Plums, Apricots, Nectarines and Cherries. Persons wanting Trees will please to direct their orders to Joshua Lindley, New Garden, or Owen Lindley, Cane Creek.

JOSHUA LINDLEY,
OWEN LINDLEY.
Nov. 6, 1855. 1098—w5w.

$10 REWARD.

RANAWAY FROM THE SUBSCRIBER ABOUT the 1st day of October last, my negro boy, Sylvester, five feet eight or nine inches high; large front teeth; tolerable quick spoken. Said boy has a wife at S. M. Williams's, about 8 miles South of Raleigh, on the Fayetteville road, and is supposed to be lurking in the neighborhood of he said Williams. The above reward will be paid for his delivery to me six miles South of Raleigh, or in Raleigh jail so I can get him again.

JAMES PENNY.
Nov. 5, 1855. 1098—wtf.

Superior French Cass. Pants!

OUR ASSORTMENT IN FINE BLACK AND FANCY Cass. Pants is much better than usual. We have endeavored to select such styles of Fancy Cass. as we think will please those who desire something neat and genteel.

E. L. HARDING.

NEW CO-PARTNERSHIP.—WHITE & DAVIS have this day associated with them Mr. WHITMEL H. HARDEE, and our firm will hereafter be WHITE, DAVIS & HARDEE. Conducting a *General Commission Business*, they will give prompt and faithful attention to the sale of every description of produce and merchandize, and solicit consignments of the same.
Petersburg, Va., Jan. 8, 1855. 21—tf.

NOTICE.—THE SUBSCRIBER HAVING AT OCTOBER Term, 1855, of Yadkin County Court, qualified as Executor of the last will and testament of Jonathan Jones, deceased, and the said Jones having, by his last will, directed that all his real and personal estate be sold at public auction.

The undersigned will offer for sale, at the late residence of the deceased, on the 5th day of December next, and continue from day to day until all is sold, the following real and personal estate, to wit: A valuable tract of land on which the dec'd's family resided, lying on the Yadkin river, in Yadkin County, eight miles west of Rockford, containing between four and five hundred acres, of which about 150 acres is rich bottom land, and in a high state of cultivation; the uplands are of very good quality; the land is well watered, and has upon it a very comfortable dwelling house, and other convenient out-houses and improvements, and is situated in a very healthy region of country, and in a neighborhood of good society. Also, four negro slaves, a boy about 17 years of age, a girl about 13, and two small boys, one about 7 and the other 5 years old, and all very likely. All the stock of cattle, hogs and sheep, a large quantity of corn, wheat, rye and oats, provender, &c.—A large lot of sole and upper leather. All the household and kitchen furniture. One new waggon. One set blacksmith's tools. And all the farming tools, and many other articles too tedious to mention.

A credit of twelve months will be given, upon the purchasers giving bonds with approved security.

All persons indebted to the estate are hereby notified to come forward and make immediate payment. And all those having claims against the estate are notified to present them, duly authenticated, within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery.

JOHN JERVIS, *Executor.*
October 8, 1855. 92—td.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, FRANKLIN COUNTY, Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, September Term, 1855.

A paper writing, purporting to be the last will and testament of Thomas Williams, deceased, is propounded for probate, in open Court, by W. S. Harris, the Executor therein named; and it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Wright B. Hendrick, and Mary his wife, and Jesse Williams, some of the heirs-at-law, and next of kin of the said Thomas Williams, deceased, reside beyond the limits of this State; therefore, it is ordered by the Court that publication be made in the North Carolina Standard, a newspaper published in the City of Raleigh, for six weeks successively, notifying them to appear at the next term of this Court, to be held for the County aforesaid, at the Court House, in the town of Louisburg, on the second Monday of December, A. D., 1855, then and there to see proceedings in this cause, and to make themselves parties to the same if they think proper so to do.

Witness: Young Patterson, Clerk of our said Court, at office, the second Monday of September, A. D., 1855.

Y. PATTERSON, C. C. C.
October 8, 1855. (Pr. Ad'v. $5 62½c.) 92—w6w.

VALUABLE NUTBUSH ESTATE FOR SALE.

MY MOTHER, MRS. THOMAS TURNER, having determined to remove South, the undersigned offers for sale her valuable plantation, "Oakland" situated on Big Nutbush Creek, in the County of Granville, containing about 1200 acres of land, of which about 300 acres are in original growth, 100 acres in heavily timbered old-field pine, and the remainder in arable land. The character of this plantation is so generally known that a very extended description is deemed unnecessary. It is situated within one mile of Williamsboro', five miles from Townesville Depot, on the Roanoke Valley Railroad, and 7 miles from Henderson Depot, on the R. & G. Railroad, in a neighborhood surpassed by none for its wealth, intelligence, and high moral character. The improvements are commodious, embracing all necessary out-buildings for crops of Wheat, Tobacco, &c. Persons wishing to purchase will please make application to me, and I will take pleasure in showing the place, and giving any information desired in regard to it. Address me at Williamsboro', Granville Co., N. C. JAMES TURNER.
October 8, 1855. 92—tf.

LEATHER FOR SPRING TRADE WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.—We respectfully inform our friends and the public that we have in store a large and most excellent *Stock of Leather and Findings*, for the Spring Trade, which we will sell as low as any other establishment South of New York, and for less price than they can be had even there, expenses of travelling, freight, &c., considered. All of our purchases having been made from the Importers and Manufacturers by the whole case or package, and the advantage of receiving Leather regularly from our own Tannery, places it in our power to sell Goods as above stated. Those who wish to buy cannot lose by giving our stock an examination, and we believe we shall be able to please, both as to price and quality. Below we enumerate some of the leading articles viz:

20 dozen of Crawford's Calf Skins (this maker had the premium awarded to him at the World's Fair held in London in 1851.)
40 dozen French Skins, best quality,
40 " American Calf Skins,
90 " Lining and Binding Skins,
10 " Morocco Skins,
800 Sides Oak Tanned and Hemlock Sole Leather,
50 " Band Leather,

Lasts, Boot-Trees, Shoe and Boot Maker's Tools of every kind, Tanner's and Currier's Tools.

Also, Sewed Brogans of our own manufacture, warranted to give satisfaction, and many other articles too numerous to mention, at No. 21, Old street, opposite B. P. Harrison's Saddlery. F. A. & R. H. FORD.

N. B. We pay the highest price in cash for Green and Dried Hides delivered to us at our Store.
Petersburg, May 5, 1852. tf.

A VALUABLE PLNATATION FOR SALE. Wishing to remove South, I will sell on favorable terms, the plantation on which I now reside, formerly owned by the late Henry J. G. Ruffin, containing about 1,500 acres on Contentnea creek, where the Wayne and Greene lines unite with that of Edgecombe. A large portion of this plantation is rich bottom land; not subject to overflow, and is well adapted to the production of cotton and corn. This plantation is favorably situated, being within seven miles of Black Creek Depot, on the W. R. R. and within five miles of the Greenville Plank Road, and has been long known as one of the most valuable in this portion of the State. E. RUFFIN.
September 23, '54. 1—swtf.

One Price Jewelry Store.
MYERS & JANKE,
DEALERS IN
Fine Watches, Jewelry, Spectacles,
SILVER WARE, &c.
NO. 75½, MAIN STREET, RICHMOND, VA.
Watches and Jewelry carefully repaired.
October 4, 1855. 81—1y

THOMAS WHITE, P. R. DAVIS, W. H. HARDEE
WHITE, DAVIS & HARDEE,
General Commission Merchants, and Dealers in Guano,
PETERSBURG, VA.
Sept. 20, 1855. 87—

NOTICE.—SOMETHING NEW IN THE WAY OF India Rubber Crying Doll Babies—assorted sizes. Call soon if you would like to see them, at the
N. C. BOOK-STORE.
Raleigh, July 17, 1855. 78—

FALL AND WINTER GOODS FOR 1855.

THE SUBSCRIBER TAKES PLEASURE IN ANNOUNCING to his friends and customers, that his FALL AND WINTER STOCK OF STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS are now ready for examination. He deems it unnecessary and uncalled for, to speak of the amount of his Fall purchase, his stock will speak for itself. As to prices it is generally understood, all right *down*, DOWN, DOWN to the lowest figure. He invites one and all (no respector of persons,) to call, and the goods will be shown with a good will and free of charge.

H. L. EVANS,
One door above R. Smith's corner.
Raleigh, Sept. 29, 1855. 90—

DR. SPRING'S NEW WORK.—THE CONTRAST between good and bad men. By Gardner Spring, D. D. For sale by
W. L. POMEROY.
October 16, 1855 94

SITUATION WANTED.—A YOUNG LADY wishes a situation as GOVERNESS, to teach the English Branches, Rudiments of French, Music and Latin. Can teach Drawing, and Painting in Water Colors.—Address Miss FOSTER, Box 285, Bridgeport, Conn.
References exchanged.
Nov. 8, 1855. 101—

30,000 FRUIT AND ORNAMENTAL TREES.—The Subscriber offers for sale *thirty thousand* Fruit and Ornamental Trees, consisting of

Apples, Peaches, Pears, Plums, Cherries, Apricots, Nectarines, and other smaller Fruits.

Deliverable at the Fruit and Ornamental Garden and Nurseries in Chatham county, N. C.

Address the subscriber at CANE CREEK P. O.
THOS. LINDLEY.

P. S.—Trees will be delivered any where to order. Catalouges of Trees sent to applicants.
Nov. 7, 1855. 101—3t.

MANTEO MANUFACTURING COMPANY. There will be a meeting of the Creditors of the Manteo Manufacturing Company at the Town Hall in Raleigh, on Friday, Nov. 23d.

DANIEL G. FOWLE, Trustee.
Nov. 13, 1855. 102—td.

Sale of Choctaw Orphan Lands in Mississippi.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Office of Indian Affairs, August 13, 1855.

PUBLIC NOTICE, IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT the several pieces or parcels of land hereinafter described, lying in the counties of Tallahatchie, Yalobusha, Holmes Lowndes, and Bolivar, in the State of Mississippi, will, at the times and places designated, be exposed for sale *in separate quarter sections*, at public auction, to the highest bidder for cash, by commissioners to be appointed on behalf of the Choctaw orphans by the government, as their trustee, under the provisions of the 6th clause of the 19th article of the Choctaw treaty of 1830, viz:

On Monday, the 3d day of December, 1855, at the court-house door in Coffeeville, the following tracts in Yalobusha county:

All in township twenty-three (23,) *range eight* (8) *east.*
All of section thirty-three (33;)
The west half and southeast quarter of section twenty-eight (28;)
The east half of section twenty-nine (29;)
The northeast quarter of section thirty-one (31;)
The north half of section thirty-two (32;)
The west half of section thirty-four (34)
And, at the same time and place, the following described tract in the adjoining range in *Choahoma county*, viz:
The south half of section thirteen, *township twenty-six* (26,) *range seven* (7) *west.*

On Monday, the 10th of December, 1855, at the court-house door in Charleston, *Tallahatchie county*, the following described tracts of land in said county, viz:

In township twenty-four (24,) *range two* (2) *east.*
All of sections three (3,) ten (10,) and thirty-three (33;)
The east half of section four (4;)
The southwest quarter of section nine (9;)
The north half and southwest quarter of section twenty-two (22;)
The west half of section twenty-five (25;)
The north half of section twenty-six (26;)
The west half of section twenty-seven (27;)
The northwest quarter of section thirty-four (34;) and
The north half of the northwest quarter and west half of the northeast quarter of section thirty-six (36.)

In township twenty-five (25,) *range two* (2) *east.*
All of section twenty-seven (27,) twenty-eight (28,) and twenty-nine (29;)
The northeast quarter of section four (4;)
The southwest quarter of section twenty-two (22;)
The southwest quarter of section twenty-three (23;) and
The east half of section thirty (30.)

In township twenty-four (24,) *range three* (3) *east.*
All of section three (3;)
The east half of the northeast quarter of section two (2;) and
The northeast quarter of section four (4.)

In township twenty-five (25,) *range three* (3) *east.*
The southwest quarter of section fourteen (14;)
The southeast quarter of section fifteen (15;)
The southwest quarter of section twenty-five (25;)
The southeast quarter of section twenty-six (26;)
The southeast quarter of section thirty-three (33;) and
The southwest quarter of section thirty-four (34.)

On Monday, the 17th day of December, 1855, at the court-house door in the town of Lexington, *Holmes county*, the following described tracts of land in said county, viz:

In township sixteen (16,) *range one* (1) *west.*
The west half of section fifteen (15;) and
The west half and southeast quarter of section twenty-two (22.)

In township fifteen (15,) *range one* (1) *west.*
The southeast quarter of section twenty (20.)

On Saturday, the 22d of December, 1855, at the court-house door in the town of Columbus, the following described quarter section of land in *Lowndes county*, viz:

The northwest quarter of section twenty-two (22,) township nineteen (19,) range seventeen (17) east.

Of the three described lands, seventy-two quarter sections were selected in 1834, at a time when some of the best lands in the State were unoccupied and unappropriated; and the other five quarter sections and one-eighth-acre lot, or eighth of a section, have been acquired in settlement from debtors to the orphan fund. The late commissioner to settle with debtors to that fund describes the lands above offered for sale as being, "almost without an exception, rich and fertile, well and advantageously located, many of them considerably improved," and as being "largely enhanced in value by the settlement, improvement, prosperity, and excellent population of the section in which they lie," and "eminently adapted" for planting purposes.

An appraisement of these reserves, showing their value, and the minimum price at which each tract, respectively, may be sold, will be made prior to the dates of sale.

In cases where the purchaser or purchasers of any tract shall fail to comply with the terms of sale, the land purchased will be resold at his or their expense and risk.

The title to these lands is believed to be indisputable; but if, in any case, an adverse claim shall be set up, the right of the orphans will be defended by the government, as their guardian.

The above sales will commence at the places named at 12 o'clock of each day, and continue until the lands are all offered.

CHARLES E. MIX,
Acting Commissioner.
Aug. 14, 1855. 1089—1awtDec 20.

GREENSBOROUGH MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE AND TRUST COMPANY. This Company offers inducements to those wishing to effect Insurances for life, rarely presented by similar institutions.

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D. P. WEIR, *Sec. & Treas.*
Greensborough, N. C. September 1, 1854. 87—1y.

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Raleigh Sept. 1855. 82—

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August 29, 1855. 82—2m.

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September 1, 1855. 82—tf.

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Febuary 1st, 1855. 22—1y.

COTTON SEED OIL.—ALL PERSONS WISHing to purchase Cotton Seed Oil will please forward their orders to
ANDREW J TERRELL.
Raleigh, Jan. 19 1855. 17—

Raleigh and Gaston Railroad.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT FROM AND after the 30th January, all dues to this Road for freight must be paid at Petersburg or Portsmouth, except on way freight, which must be paid in advance or on delivery of the goods as the case may be.

This arrangement will afford great advantages to our customers by superseding the necessity of their employing more than one forwarding agent between New York and Raleigh, and having their goods or produce subjected to only one handling.

Agents cannot violate the above rule without subjecting themselves to removal.

The greatest care will continue to be taken by the officers and agents of the Company in every department of its business to accommodate the public and promote the interests of its customers.

Whilst the Western merchants are going North a passenger train will leave Raleigh in the afternoon, on the arrival of the train from the West on the N. C. Road, due notice of which will be given.

By order of the Board of Directors,

KANSAS CONGRESSIONAL ELECTION.

As the Kansas election excited general interest, and as the question as to who is entitled to the seat in the House of Representatives from that Territory will have to be decided early by the ensuing Congress, we give below a notice from Ex-Governor Reeder, the assumed Freesoil delegate, and the reply of Gen. Whitfield, who as we think, was legally elected by the voters. The reply of Gen. Whitfield is clear and pointed; and if bottomed, as we presume it is, upon unquestionable facts, it leaves nothing to be said in defence of his right to the seat.

Gen. Whitfield was the pro-slavery candidate and was elected by a large majority. He holds a certificate of his election, as Reeder does not of his; and will, therefore, take the seat until the question is decided; and if decided in his favor, of course he will continue to represent the people of Kansas in the House.

From the N. Y. Evening Post.

Kansas Congressional Election--A Notice from Gen. Reeder, and the Reply from Gen. Whitfield.

KANSAS TERRITORY, Oct. 16, 1855.

SIR: Please take notice that I shall contest your right to a seat in the next Congress of the United States, as congressional delegate of the territory of Kansas, and that the depositions of witnesses to prove the invalidity of the law under which your alleged election took place, and the illegality of votes cast for you on the first day of October, instant, will be taken at the following times and places, before some judge, justice, or competent person, at which times and places you may attend, if you think proper, to cross examine.

On the 5th, 6th, and 7th of November next, at the house of E. C. K. Garvey, in the town of Topeka.

On the 8th of November next, at the American Hotel, in the town of Kansas, State of Missouri.

On the 9th, 10th, and 12th of November next, at the office of S. N. Simpson, in the town of Lawrence.

On the 13th and 14th of November next, at the house of Henry Hollenberg, on the Vermilion Branch of Blue river.

On the 15th of November next, at the house of W. W. Moore, in Mooresburg.

On the 16th and 17th of November next, at the old hospital building at Fort Scott.

On the 19th and 20th of November next, at the house of James Hughes, in the town of Osawattomie.

On the 22d of November next, at the house of Lotan Smith, in Council city.

On the 23d, 24th, and 26th of November next, at the office of Wm. Phillips, in Leavenworth city.

All which said places, except the town of Kansas, and the time of commencing at each place will be 10 o'clock, a. m.; and if it is found impracticable to take said depositions at the houses named, they will be adjourned, with notice at the time, to a more convenient place.

Any other notices which you may receive for the same purposes, signed by G. P. Lowry, Esq., R. Coates, Esq., M. J. Parrott, Esq., or G. W. Brown, Esq., on my behalf, will be authorized by me.

A. H. REEDER.

To Hon. J. W. WHITFIELD.

OCTOBER 17, 1855.

SIR: I am in receipt of a paper bearing your signature, dated 6th instant, in which I am requested to take notice that you will contest my right to a seat in the next Congress of the United States, as congressional delegate of the Territory of Kansas; and that the depositions of witnesses to prove the invalidity of the law under which my election took place, and the illegality of votes cast for me on the first day of October, instant, will be taken by certain legal functionaries, in the said paper particularly specified.

I am also invited to be present at these times and places to cross examine the witnesses; and am further noticed that other notices which I may receive for the same purposes, signed by G. P. Lowry, Esq., R. Coates, Esq., M. J. Parrott, Esq., or G. W. Brown, Esq., on your behalf, will be acknowledged by you.

The first remark that I shall make in reference to this most singular notification is, that inasmuch as you have left the Territory, and have designated no place at which you can be addressed; and inasmuch as the subject matter is of public rather than of private concernment, I deem it proper to reply through the medium of the public press.

I observe that, whilst you declare an intention of contesting my right to a seat in the Congress of the United States, you specify no ground on which to entitle yourself to enter into such a controversy. By the plainest principles of common sense and common law, the man who seeks to drag another before the tribunals of the country is bound to show that he has a right to be asserted or a wrong to be redressed. In the absence of such showing, he has no right to put any man upon the defensive, nor to invoke the instrumentality of the law. You have not alleged that any rights of yours have been infringed by my election, and consequently, by your own showing, you are precluded from making yourself a party to such a contest as that in which you seek to engage.

The idea of running all over the Territory for the purpose of collecting testimony to prove "the invalidity of the law" under which I was elected, is absurd, and betrays a shameful ignorance of the institutions under which we live. In this country the validity or invalidity of laws is determined by courts of competent jurisdiction, created for the purpose, and not by the oaths of witnesses, however numerous, intelligent, or truthful. The same remarks are applicable to the project of proving, by oral testimony, the illegality of votes cast for me on the first day of October, instant.

The legality or illegality of a vote is matter of legal deduction, to be drawn from the facts of the particular case, and not itself a fact susceptible of being established by any kind of testimony. For these, and other reasons which might be assigned, you will readily perceive that I refuse to recognise you as having any rights in the premises, and decline giving attention to the subject matter of your notification.

If an inconsistency coming from such a quarter were worthy of remark, I would advert to your proposition to take depositions "before some judge, justice, or other competent person," merely observing that in this Territory such officers are the creatures of that law whose validity you deny.

But though you have forborne to assign any valid reason for impugning my election, I am not therefore ignorant of the hopes and purposes by which you and your confederates are actuated. When you came into this Territory, instead of devoting your energies, in good faith, to the discharge of your official duties, and to preparing the way for the introduction of laws adapted to the condition of society, your whole time was occupied in fraudulent devices for enriching yourself, and for so shaping the internal legislation of the country as to secure a preponderance to your own abolitionist and free-soil party. Some of your peculations were so grossly immoral and illegal that it became my duty to denounce them in the proper quarter, and for them you were eventually removed from office. For this denunciation you became my bitter personal enemy, and this is one cause of your impotent effort to have my election annulled.

When, after many months of needless anarchy and confusion in the Territory, you at length yielded to the importunities of the people for the election of a legislative assembly, and issued your proclamation for that purpose, you thought that you had taken measures for having an overwhelming majority of your political allies on the ground. But in this you were destined to disappointment; and of the thirty-nine members composing the two houses of the legislature, thirty-eight were your political opponents. This body you convened at the remote town site (for town it was not) of Pawnee, in order that by making it the temporary seat of government, and by the expenditure of public money there, you might be further enriched as one of the owners of that locality.

The place being destitute of houses of all kinds, even of rooms in which to deliberate, and of all the necessaries, to say nothing of the comforts of life, the assembly, at an early day, adjourned to a place where the wants of its members could be better supplied. This removal, so imperatively called for by the circumstances, and so fully authorized by numerous precedents, you have chosen to make the pretext upon which to invalidate the whole code of laws enacted by that body; so that if your counsels should prevail, the people of the Territory would be as much without the protection of law to-day as they were a year ago, when you first came amongst them.

Being thus foiled in all your undertakings, disappointed in some of your most hopeful prospects of gain, defeated in your hopes of having a legislature subservient to your views, and the sword of justice long suspended over you; having at length fallen, you moodily retired for the concoction of new mischief. You are first seen in conclave with the most rabid abolitionists of the Territory, putting forth doctrines subversive of all law and good government, denouncing the acts of the legislative assembly, though that body was elected in pursuance of your own proclamation, and the members bore your certificate of election, as void and of no binding force, and pledging yourselves to a united resistance.

As a part of the disorganizing schemes adopted, and, doubtless, suggested by you, a mock election was determined to be held on the 9th inst., for a delegate to Congress, notwithstanding that the first of the month was the day legally prescribed for that purpose. At such a pretended election, held not only without color of law, but in open violation of law, you came forward as a candidate, and I suppose some weak-minded and evil-disposed persons may have voted for you. How many I am not concerned to know, for no numbers could impart validity to a proceeding so lawless and disorganizing.

And it is with a list of votes thus obtained, taken and certified to by judges bound by no oaths, and recognising no law for their government—votes given by persons of no defined qualifications, and restrained by none of the penalties which attach to illegal or fraudulent voting—that you will apply to the House of Representatives to vacate my seat in order to make room for you. For carrying out so monstrous a purpose you calculate largely upon the political complexion of that body, (a portion of which is known to be infected with one of the most loathsome heresies of the times.)

I confidently predict that you are again reckoning without your host, and believe that the House of Representatives will regard the mere supposition that it could lend itself to so revolutionary and high-handed a proceeding, as a libel upon its character promptly to be resented. You may succeed in engendering ill-feeling in the halls of Congress, and in gaining for yourself a sort of notoriety which, however unenviable, you seem to prefer to the obscurity which befits you; but other advantages you will not obtain.

In the mean time, you may enjoy the ignoble satisfaction of having introduced and fomented an amount of discordant feeling and insubordination to law in this Territory, which it will require the labors of many better men to repress, and from which your misguided dupes and followers have everything to fear; for I speak not the language of threat and bravado, but of sober reason, when I say to you that the people of this Territory are determined to have laws and to enforce them, whatever may be the hazards or the sacrifices.

I submitted my name as a candidate, and received the votes of the law-abiding portion of the people in conformity to an enactment of the legislative assembly of the Territory. If there was anything in the constitution or conduct of that body calculated to invalidate its acts, it will be time enough for me to refuse obedience when a court of competent jurisdiction shall have so declared.

I abjure, as revolutionary, and destructive of all social order, the doctrine held by you and your associates, of a right in the individual to set up his private judgment in opposition to constituted authority.

As an American citizen, I hold it to be my duty to yield obedience to the laws under which I live, and to contribute my aid towards enforcing the obedience of others; and this without reference to my individual opinion respecting their moral force or political expediency. It is precisely because you are swayed by opposite sentiments that you now seek to embroil me in a harassing controversy.

In conclusion, I will only further say that this brief exposition is not given as due to you, but to the end that the attention of the American people, and of that of the House of Representatives to which you intend to appeal, may be directed to the true nature and grounds of the strife you seek to promote. And though I shall pay no regard to your preliminary movements, you will yet find that I shrink from no investigation, however searching. If the House of Representatives shall so far forget its self-respect and its regard for patriotic duty as to order a scrutiny upon such showing as you will be able to make, you will find me prompt in the defence of my own rights and those of my constituents.

J. W. WHITFIELD.

To A. H. REEDER, ESQ.

GOV. GRAHAM'S LETTER.

The following letter from the Hon. William A. Graham, the whilom leader and champion of Whiggery in this State, in response to an invitation to attend the late Know Nothing mass meeting at this place, sufficently indicates *his* feelings. We have *italicised* certain portions of it, to which we call especial attention: *Asheville News.*

HILLSBORO', Oct. 13, 1855.

GENTLEMEN:—I have the honor to acknowledge your favor of the 29th ult., containing an invitation to a Mass Meeting of the friends of the American party, at Asheville, on the 18th inst., and regret that it will not be in my power to attend. Though *not a member of the American order myself, nor concurring in all its articles of faith,* I recognise in it patriots and statesmen, in whose hands the destinies of the country, if committed to them, would be safe.

It would be exceedingly agreeable to me, to meet my old friends, beyond the mountains, in such an assemblage as you propose, and to discourse to them, on the present state of the country, as I have done in times past. Were I to do so, however, *I should instinctively fall into the old Whig doctrines, which pervaded the entire atmosphere when I was last among you, and Henry Clay was our champion and teacher.* The time and space, now allowed, forbid even the summary, of such a discourse.

But I cannot conclude, even this brief acknowledgement, without saying for your National Convention at Philadelphia, that its declaration of principles, concerning slavery, as it exists among us, and all the cognate topics, which now most concern us, and distract the public mind, contain the only true constitutional and safe method of settling, on a permanent, national basis, all the disturbing questions, arising or that can arise, out of the whole subject.

I am, gentlemen, with great respect,
Your ob't. servant,
WILLIAM A. GRAHAM.

HON. WM. A. GRAHAM.—About six weeks ago on our way to Raleigh, in the cars, when in the neighborhood of Hillsborough, we found by our side a communicative old gentleman who informed us that he and Gov. G. were near neighbors. Without knowing the political sentiments of our old jovial travelling compation, we ventured to ask him if he could inform us what position Gov. Graham occupied on the political stage, since the death of his old Whig party. "Gov. G.," he replied, "keeps dark," and, he added, "still water runs deep, and the d—l may be at the bottom" The remark of the old man was brought forcibly to our mind by finding in the last "Ashille News" a letter of Gov. G.'s which pretty clearly defines the present position of Gov. G. on the political chessboard, and which shows that Gov. G.'s "neighbor" was right in suspecting that "the d—l was at the bottom." Gov. G. is "not a member of the American order, himself," nor does he "concur in all its articles of faith." It is true Gov. G. deals very gently with his quondam friends, the Know-Nothings, but this we attribute more to his amiable feelings and a dislike to be offensive to those who had kindly invited him to break bread with them, than to any love he has for them and their "principles." He frankly informs them that he does not belong to their party, but is still a member of the old Henry Clay Whig party, and an advocate of the "principles" of that party. We admire his honesty. The Know-Nothing leaders profess to have no longer any thing to do with Whig or Democratic principles. Not so with Gov. Graham—and we incline to the opinion that the members generally of the old Whig party would speak in the language of Gov. G., had they the same candor and independence. We doubt whether Gov. G. will be honored with any more invitations to Know Nothing meetings. *Charlotte Democrat.*

From the Richmond Enquirer.

"AMERICANISM NOTHING NEW."

This is the tenor of an article in the New York Express, from which we make the following extract:

"The American party, presents no novelty in its creed to the Republican. The Federal Constitution, made in 1787, and signed "Geo. Washington," is a Native American document all over. Even the "foreigners," that helped to make that instrument, and that fought shoulder to shoulder with our fathers, from 1776 to 1783, had the sense and judgment to see—that the Executive branch of the Government, that is, one-third of it as a Legislative branch—with the power of executing the laws besides, must be a "native," and they insisted upon it. They gave that "native," executive the power of originating and making treaties, and they put in his hands exclusively the Army and Navy of the United States, with the militia of the several States, when called into action by the United States. The presiding officer of the Senate must be a "native," too—that presiding officer who presides over that branch of the government which ratifies treaties, impeaches judges, and makes all confirmations of office, and thus holds indirectly all patronage and Federal power. Our fathers, too, gave Congress the power to make "uniform naturalization laws," and so took from the States to give to the Federal power the right of making, or not making, citizens of foreigners at all. Upon the qualification of Senators and Representatives in Congress, our fathers also imposed certain "native" elements, which go a great ways to keep authority in American hands. What is worthy of note, foreigners themselves, in 1787, all saw the justice of, and the necessity of, these restrictions. Such foreigners as Albert Gallatin, a Switzer-man, cheerfully concurred in them, though they might cut him off from being President or Vice-President."

So, then, the American party is no "ism"—no new light—no novelty—no oddity—but the old organization of Geo. Washington, Alexander Hamilton, Benjamin Franklin, &c., of 1787. It re-fixes the public eye upon the polar star of the Federal Constitution.

These declarations evince an ignorance, or gross perversion, of the history, spirit and provisions of the Federal Constitution. Every portion of that sacred instrument is characterized by the same wisdom and patriotism, and demands the fullest popular sanction. While it is true that the Constitution provides that the President and Vice President must be native-born citizens—it is, at the same time, no less true, that it leaves every other office in the Government open alike to the naturalized and native citizens. Modern Know-Nothings would frame a very different instrument from what was handed down to us by such men as Washington, Madison, Franklin and Hamilton. They would patch together a Constitution, in accordance with their platform and the various council-constitutions, by which *every* office in the Government would be closed against naturalized citizens.

In the Convention, which adopted the Federal Constitution, there was one man who avowed doctrines similar to those of modern Know-Nothings—Gouverneur Morris. While the question of the qualification of Senator was under debate, he moved to insert "fourteen instead of four years citizenship"—but the movement was strenuously repelled by many illustrious men and patriots in the body. "Mr. Madison (we quote from the debate) was not averse to some restrictions on this subject, but could not agree to the proposed amendment. He thought any restriction, however in the *Constitution*, unnecessary and improper; unnecessary, because the national legislature is to have the right of regulating naturalization, and can, by virtue thereof, fix different periods of residence, as conditions of enjoying different privileges of citizenship; improper, because it will give a tincture of illiberality to the Constitution; because it will put it out of the power of the national legislature, even by the special acts of naturalization, to confer the full rank of citizenship on meritorious strangers; and because it will discourage the most desirable class of people from emigrating to the United States. Should the proposed Constitution have the intended effect of giving stability and reputation to our government, great numbers of respectable Europeans, men who love liberty, and wish to partake its blessings, will be ready to transfer their fortunes hither. *All such would feel the mortification of being marked with suspicious anticipations,* thought they should not covet the public honors."

Dr. Franklin spoke against the motion of Gouverneur Morriss. "The *people* of Europe," said the philosophic Franklin, "are friendly to this country. Even in the country with which we have been lately at war, we have now, and had during the war, a great many friends, not only among the people at large, but in both Houses of Parliament. In every other country in Europe, at the *people* are our friends. We found in the course of the Revolution, that many strangers served us faithfully, and that many *natives* took part against their country. When foreigners, after looking about after some other country in which they can obtain more happiness, give the preference for ours, it is a proof of attachment which ought to excite our confidence and affection."

"Mr. Wilson said he rose with feelings which were perhaps peculiar; mentioning the circumstance of his not being a native, and the probability, if the ideas of some gentlemen should be pursued, of his being incapaciated from holding a place under the very Constitution which he had shared in the trust of making. He remarked upon the illiberal complexion which the motion would give the system, and the effect which a good system would have in inviting meritorious foreigners among us, and the discouragement and mortification they must feel from the degrading discrimination now proposed.—He had himself experienced this mortification. On his removal into Maryland, he found himself, from defect of residence, under certain legal incapacities which never ceased to produce chagrin, though he assuredly did not desire, and would not have accepted, the offices to which they related. He cited Pennsylvania as a proof of the advantages of encouraging emigration. It was, perhaps, the youngest settlement (except Georgia) on the Atlantic; yet it was at least among the foremost in population and prosperity. He remarked that almost all the general officers of the Pennsylvania line of the late army were foreigners, and no complaint had ever been made against their fidelty or merit. Three of her deputies to the Convention, (Mr. R. Morris, Mr. Fitzsimmons, and himself) were also not natives."

Mr. Madison also stated in the course of his remarks on the qualification of foreigners, that "America was indebted to emigration for her settlement and prosperity. That part of America which had encouraged them most, had advanced most rapidly in population, agriculture, and the arts."

Where is the congeniality of these opinions and the spirit of the great men, who framed the Constitutions with the doctrines of modern Know-Nothingism?

Under the present the Constitution, every office in the Government, but two, is open alike to the naturalized and native citizens. The Memphis Appeal shows conclusively that this is at much a constitutional provision as that which declares that the President and Vice President shall be *natives* only. Now let us suppose a secret political organization of foreign-born citizens in this country, banded together and sworn to vote for no man for President and Vice President, but one of their own order—a foreign-born citizen. What would we think of such an organization? Would it not be denounced by the whole country as dangerous to the liberties and constitutional rights of the people? Most assuredly it would, and yet the Know-Nothing order is just such an organization. It is against the whole tenor, spirit and drift of the Constitution. It, as a general rule, opens *all* offices to *all* citizens. The case of the President and Vice President is the *exception* to the general rule. The Know-Nothing order, would convert the *exception* into the general rule, and vice versa. And yet, we are gravely told, that "the American party presents no novelties in its creed!" Why, had its "creed" prevailed, Gen. Washington could never have made Alexander Hamilton his Secretary of the Treasury, nor could Albert Gallatin have held a foreign mission under Mr. Jefferson. Had its creed prevailed, Hamilton could not have held a seat in the Convention that framed the Constitution. As further evidence that there is something "novel" in this "creed," we might refer to the fact that by the Constitution, every office in the Government, from President down, is open alike to the Catholic and the Protestant, but by the "creed" platform and Constitutions of Know-Nothing Councils, they are all *closed* against every one professing the Catholic faith.

PROGRESS OF SPIRITUALISM.

A correspondent of The New York Police Gazette, writting from Providence, R. I., Nov. 6, gives the following report of the trial of Joseph White, for an assault with intent to kill Horace A. Manchester, Esq., late presiding Judge in the Court of Magistrates:

The Attorney General stating that he was ready to proceed, a jury was impanneled for that purpose. Judge Manchester was the first witness called for the prosecution, and testified that on the night the assault was committed he had just left a spiritual meeting, and was proceeding down Broad street, when he was knocked down by an unseen hand, and fell senseless upon the pavement, when other blows were inflicted upon his person as he lay upon the sidewalk.

Here a juror asked the witness if he was sure it was not a spirit that inflicted the blow; to which he replied he did not know.

Upon cross-examination, the Judge admitted that he was with Mrs. White, the wife of the defendant, when the assault was made; that he was walking down street with her toward her boarding house, and that she was a spirit medium; that he had often visited her for the purpose of consulting the spirits, and that he knew her husband was opposed to his visiting her. It was in evidence that Mr. White had forbidden the Judge the society of his wife, and had ordered him to discontinue his visits to his (the defendant's) house, but that he had persisted in calling upon Mrs. White daily, and sometimes twice a day, for a long time before the assault took place. It was proved that while Mr. White was absent from the city on business for several days, that Manchester was daily at the house and would sit for hours holding the plams of Mrs. White's hands in his while sitting in front of her, and she with her knees between his knees.

The witness here described their position, by sitting, in front of Mr. Updike, counsel for Mr. White, and taking hold of his hands, placing his knees between the knees of the Attorney, which caused a general laugh, in which the Court and jury heartily joined. This took place after White had forbidden the Judge the society of his wife. After White returned, and it was found impossible for Manchester to visit her at the house of her husband, she left home, and was for a time at the house of a Mr. Bassett in Seekonk, where the Judge visited her very often, to consult the spirits and get from her such instructions as she was able to impart to him touching this important science.

The mother of Mrs. White went into the witness box with tears in her eyes, and testified that she had been to the house of Bassett, to endeavor to persuade her daughter to return to her husband; that while there she saw Manchester holding the hands of Mrs. White for a long time, and that the knees of Mrs. White were, during this time, between the knees of Mr. Manchester. It was also proved that White had met the Judge near this place some time before the assault complained of, and that they had a fight, in which Manchester boasted of getting the best of White, and said that he knocked him down.

It was proved by several witnesses that Manchester was, in the early part of August, at pleasure grounds down the bay sitting upon the grass in a retired spot with a woman who was not his wife, and that since that time these witnesses had seen Mrs. White at her boarding house, and they said upon oath that she was the woman they saw with the Judge at that time.

It was not denied by the counsel of Mr. White that he was the man who inflicted the blows upon Manchester, but it was contended that his jealousy was aroused to such a pitch by Manchester's conduct with his wife as to amount to a justification, and that no man with the ordinary feelings of a husband could have submitted quietly to so great an outrage upon his domestic affairs without doing even worse than White dad done.

A great number of witnesses were introduced to show the peaceable character of Mr. White, and many who had known him twenty years testified that they had never seen him in a passion.

Joseph M. Blake, Esq., late Attorney General of the State, commenced his closing argument for the defendant, but had not proceeded far when a suggestion came from the Court that the Attorney General had better enter a *nolle prosequi* as to the assault with intent to kill, and take a verdict of simple assault and battery; to which the prosecuting attorney at once consented, and this verdict was recorded after much difficulty—as some of the jurors were for acquitting the accused of any offense at all, believing he had done no more than he ought to have done under the circumstances.

The Attorney General then moved for sentence, but the Court, upon consultation, deferred their judgment until a future time. I learn, however, that sentence will be passed to-morrow. Many think the sentence will be very light, while the friends of Manchester pretend to believe the Court will go as far as the statute will let them, and send him to prison for six months. But could the feelings of the people generally be consulted and regarded in this matter of punishment a fine of six and a quarter cents would be ample punishment for this *outrage* upon the person of Judge Manchester.

This is one of the fruits of Spiritualism in this section of the country, which is now fast amalgamating with Free Love and other social organizations which are springing into existance to satisfy the unnatural lusts of priests and libertines, and which are spreading like a pestilence over the whole community, estranging wives from their husbands, and husbands from their wives, and rendering the holy vows of matrimony false as dicers oaths. Mrs. White has left her husband, and declares she has more Spiritual harmony with Judge Manchester than with any other man living, and that it is the will of God that she should place her knees between his in holy consultation with the Spirits; while the Judge is so wedded to the new *science* that he feels called upon to take her by the tender hands and hold her in this position until the raps of the Spirits pronounce the harmony complete.

When the verdict had been recorded in this case, Judge Manchester asked leave of the Court to make a statement for the benefit of Mr. White, as he said, but the court refused to here him. His statement, as alluded to by him, was, that Mr. White's jealousy had no real foundation, as he had always maintained perfectly chaste conduct towards Mrs. White in these knee-knocking interviews, and that nothing criminal had taken place. But the Orderdonk protestations were so fresh in the minds of the people, that his story would have had but little weight. The ladies would not believe a word of it; they declare that when once these liberties are taken, no one is safe—the world is so awfully wicked.

THE MARKET FOR BREADSTUFFS.—ANTICIPATING PRICES.—CARRYING IT TOO FAR.—The market for breadstuffs on this side of the water is said to be much above the advanced prices ruling in Liverpool and London. The French can now buy cheaper there than here. The New York Post says that the shipments now making are at one to two dollars per barrel including charges, more for flour than in Liverpool, and this fact alone renders bills drawn against them unsafe. Speculation has been carried too far. The advance in the foreign markets has been more than anticipated long ago, and as the daily supplies in the New York market have much increased of late, prices are declining. We note another decline in flour and grain in the market, and the tendency in downward.

In connexion with the above, we make room for the following, which we find in a late number of the Philadelphia Ledger:

"A letter from an eminent American citizen received from Liverpool, datod 19th of October, states that the Baltic carried out £100,000 in gold on her last voyage to New York; that a single Greek house in Manchester had shipped £60,000 for the purpose of purchasing grain to export to Europe. The same gentleman expresses the opinion that still larger sums will be exported in bullion from all parts of Europe for the same purpose."

D. K. MCRAE, ESQ.—We are endebted to D. K. McRae, Esq., U. S. Consul at Paris, for a copy of Galignani's *Messenger* of the 23d Oct., from which we shall endeavor to glean some items which may prove interesting. By the way, we are pleased to learn that Mr. McRae's health is much improved by his residence in Europe. A gentleman who saw him during the summer at Baden Baden, we believe, speaks of him as having got to be a big stout man, by which we suppose we are to understand that he has much improved in bodily size and strength as well as health. *Wil. Journal.*

COMMON SCHOOLS.

OFFICE OF LITERARY BOARD,
Raleigh, Nov. 2nd, 1855.

The President and Directors of the Literary Fund having made distribution of the net income of said Fund for the year 1855 among the several Counties of the State for Common Schools, have directed the following tabular statement to be published, showing the Spring and Fall Distribution to each County, and the sum total distributed during the year.

The amount of the Fall Distribution will be paid to the persons entitled to receive the same on application to the Treasury Department.

The Counties of Jackson, Madison, Yadkin, Polk, Harnett and Wilson will receive their portion of the amount distributed from the Counties out of which they were respectively formed.

It will be observed that certain amounts are deducted from the portion of School Fund due to Counties having pupils at the N. C. Institution for the Deaf, Dumb and Blind, those Counties not having paid the tax for their Pupils to the Public Treasurer of the State, as now required by law.

THOMAS BRAGG,
President Ex-Officio Literary Board.

COUNTIES.	FED. POP.	SPRING DIS.	FALL DIS.	TOTAL DIS.	DEDUCT FOR DEAF & DUMB.	BAL. DUE.
Alamance,	10,166	$1,219 92	$1,219 92	$2,439 84	$150 00	$1,069 92
Alexander,	5,003	600 36	600 36	1,200 72	75 00	1,125 72
Anson,	10,756	1,290 72	1,290 72	2,581 44	75 00	1,215 72
Ashe,	8,539	1,024 68	1,024 68	2,049 36		
Beaufort,	11,716	1,405 92	1,405 92	2,811 48	75 00	1,330 92
Bertie,	9,973	1,196 76	1,196 76	2,393 52		
Bladen,	8,024	962 88	962 88	1,925 76		
Brunswick,	5,951	714 12	714 12	1,428 24		
Buncombe,	12,338	1,480 56	1,480 56	2,961 12		
Burke,	6,919	830 28	830 28	1,660 56		
Cabarrus,	8,674	1,040 88	1,040 88	2,081 76		
Caldwell,	5,836	700 32	700 32	1,400 64		
Camden,	5,174	620 88	620 88	1,241 76	75 00	545 88
Carteret,	6,208	744 96	744 96	1,489 92	75 00	669 96
Caswell,	12,161	1,459 32	1,459 32	2,918 64		
Catawba,	8,234	988 08	988 08	1,976 16		
Chatham,	16,055	1,926 60	1,926 60	3,853 20		
Cherokee,	6,703	804 36	804 36	1,608 72		
Chowan,	5,252	630 24	630 24	1,260 48		
Cleveland,	9,697	1,163 64	1,163 64	2,327 28		
Columbus,	5,308	636 96	636 96	1,273 92		
Craven,	12,329	1,479 48	1,479 48	2,958 96		
Cumberland,	17,723	2,126 76	2,126 76	4,273 52	75 00	2,057 76
Currituck,	6,257	750 84	750 84	1,501 68		
Davidson,	14,123	1,694 76	1,694 76	3,389 52	75 00	1,619 76
Davie,	6,998	839 76	839 76	1,679 52		
Duplin,	11,111	1,333 32	1,333 32	2,666 64		
Edgecombe,	13,770	1,652 40	1,652 40	3,304 80	225 00	1,427 40
Forsythe,	10,627	1,275 24	1,275 24	2,550 48		
Franklin,	9,510	1,141 20	1,141 20	2,282 40		
Gaston,	7,228	867 36	867 36	1,734 72	75 00	792 36
Gates,	6,878	825 36	825 36	1,650 72		
Granville,	17,303	2,076 36	2,076 36	4,152 72		
Greene,	5,320	638 52	638 52	1,277 04		
Guilford,	18,480	2,217 60	2,217 60	4,435 20	150 00	2,067 60
Halifax,	13,007	1,560 84	1,560 84	3,121 68		
Harnett,						
Haywood,	6,907	828 84	828 84	1,657 68		
Henderson,	6,883	825 96	825 96	1,651 92		
Hertford,	6,656	798 72	798 72	1,597 44		
Hyde,	6,585	790 20	790 20	1,580 40	75 00	715 20
Iredell,	13,062	1,567 44	1,567 44	3,134 88		
Jackson,						
Johnston,	11,861	1,423 32	1,423 32	2,846 64	75 00	1,348 32
Jones,	3,935	472 20	472 20	944 40		
Lenoir,	6,182	741 84	741 84	1,483 68	75 00	666 84
Lincoln,	6,924	830 88	830 88	1,661 76		
Madison,						
McDowell,	5,741	688 92	688 92	1,377 84		
Macon,	6,169	740 28	740 28	1,480 56		
Martin,	6,961	835 32	835 32	1,670 64		
Mecklenburg,	11,734	1,406 88	1,406 88	2,813 76		
Montgomery,	6,163	739 56	739 56	1,479 12		
Moore,	8,552	1,026 26	1,026 26	2,052 52	150 00	[876 24
Nash,	9,034	1,084 08	1,084 08	2,168 16		
New Hanover,	14,236	1,708 32	1,708 32	3,416 64	225 00	1,483 32
Northampton,	10,731	1,287 72	1,287 72	2,575 44		
Onslow,	7,040	844 80	844 80	1,689 60		
Orange,	14,957	1,794 84	1,794 84	3,589 68		
Pasquotank,	7,708	924 96	924 96	1,849 92	75 00	849 96
Perquimans,	6,030	723 60	723 60	1,447 20		
Person,	8,825	1,059 00	1,059 00	2,118 00		
Pitt,	10,745	1,289 40	1,289 40	2,578 80		
Polk,						
Randolph,	15,176	1,821 12	1,821 12	3,642 24	75 00	1,746 12
Richmond,	7,936	952 32	952 32	1,904 64		
Robeson,	11,080	1,329 60	1,329 60	2,659 20		
Rockingham,	12,363	1,483 56	1,483 56	2,967 12		
Rowan,	12,329	1,479 48	1,479 48	2,959 96		
Rutherford,	12,388	1,486 56	1,486 56	2,973 12		
Sampson,	12,311	1,477 32	1,477 32	2,954 64		
Stanly,	6,348	761 76	761 76	1,523 52		
Stokes,	8,490	1,018 80	1,018 80	2,037 60	75 00	943 80
Surry,	17,643	2,117 16	2,117 16	4,234 32	75 00	2,042 16
Tyrrell,	4,452	534 24	534 24	1,068 48		
Union,	9,258	1,110 96	1,110 96	2,221 92	150 00	960 96
Wake,	21,123	2,534 76	2,534 76	5,069 52	75 00	2,459 76
Warren,	10,366	1,243 92	1,243 92	2,487 84		
Washington,	4,780	573 60	573 60	1,147 20		
Watauga,	3,348	401 76	401 76	803 52		
Wayne,	11,478	1,377 36	1,377 36	2,754 72		
Wilkes,	11,642	1,397 04	1,397 04	2,794 08		
Wilson,						
Yadkin,						
Yancey,	8,068	968 16	968 16	1,937 32		
	752,542	$90,425 04	$90,425 04	$180,850 08		

☞ Raleigh Register, Democratic Pioneer, Roanoke Republican, Goldsborough Tribune, Warrenton News, Wilmington Journal, Fayetteville Carolinian, Greensboro' Patriot, Salisbury Banner, Rockingham Democrat, and Asheville News, copy three times and forward account to this office.

Raleigh, November 8, 1855. 1099—3t.

Valuable Real Estate for Sale.

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA.—WAKE COUNTY, in Equity.—William K. Kearney and others *vs.* Micajah T. Hawkins and others.

Pursuant to an order made at Fall Term, 1855, of the Court of Equity for the County of Wake in the above named cause, the undersigned Clerk and Master will proceed to sell at Forestville, Wake County, on the 5th day of December next, the lands in the pleadings mentioned, to-wit:

1. One tract of land situate in the County of Wake, containing about sixteen hundred and twenty-four acres, purchased of Wm. M. Alston, and lying on the waters of Smith's Creek, adjoining the lands of Jas. J. Alston, Isham Holding, Allen Freeman, Elizabeth Terrell, Mary Wiley and others.

2. One other tract of land situate in the County of Franklin containing sixteen hundred and sixty acres, lying on Brandy Creek, Ray's Creek, and Cedar Creek, adjoining the lands of James Yarborough, Allen Perry, James House, John Winston and others, composed of several tracts purchased of George Winston, Jos. Winston, Thos. Young, James Yarborough, and A. M. Hunt.

3. Also a tract of land in Franklin County containing about thirty-six acres and a half, adjoining the lands of William K. Martin, Jno. Hudson and others.

4. Also one other tract of land situate in the County of Franklin, containing twenty-eight acres more or less, adjoining the lands of Wm. K. Martin, John Hudson and others.

5. Also one other tract of land in Franklin county containing about two hundred acres, being part of the tract purchased of Henry L. Martin, adjoining the lands of Richard Holding, situate and lying on Richland creek.

TERMS OF SALE:—Five per cent. of purchase money to be paid in cash on the day of sale. A credit of one year for one half of the purchase money and two years for the residue thereof will be given to the purchasers upon their giving bond with approved surety.

ED. G. HAYWOOD, C. & M. E.

Nov. 1, 1855. 102—waswtd.

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA.—WAKE COUNTY, in Equity.

Pursuant to an order made at Fall Term, 1855, of the Court of Equity for the County of Wake in the matter of Henry A. Murrell and others, the undersigned Clerk and Master will proceed to sell on the premises on the 1st day of December next, being Saturday, the lands in the pleadings mentioned, to-wit:

A tract of land situate, lying and being in Wake County on the waters of little Fall Creek, about eleven miles north of Raleigh, containing about one hundred and sixty-three acres, lately the estate of M. G. Murrell, dec'd., of Wake County.

TERMS OF SALE:—Seventy-five dollars of purchase money, to be paid in cash at the time of sale. A

The Standard.

RALEIGH, SATURDAY, NOV. 17, 1855.

☞ The last Petersburg Express contains the following *alarming* intelligence, which we lose no time in laying before our readers:

"Grim-Visaged War Staring us in the Face—Highly Important from Washington—Fighting in Prospective!

WASHINGTON, Nov. 13.—Commodore Paulding, being a discreet and skillful officer, has been selected by the Hon. Mr. Dobbin, Secretary of the Navy, to visit San Juan at Nicaragua, with his gallant flag ship Potomac.

The Commodore was closeted to-day with Dobbin, relative to the best course to be pursued by him in the quarter of San Juan.

Notwithstanding Mr. D. has avowed the innocent objects of the British fleets just despatched to the West Indies; the movement is regarded here with indignation—if not indeed, the incipiency of hostilities. Hence additional orders have been sent today to the various Naval stations throughout the Union, by the Department here, for the active and immediate preparation of every post, that we may be fully prepared to meet any emergency whatever. There's war brewing, depend upon it."

The English government has recently strengthened its West India squadron, "thus interposing," says the London Times, "a powerful fleet between this country and the North American Continent." The Times of the 25th October devotes a column or so to American affairs, and endeavors to show that the English West India squadron has been strengthened solely on account of apprehensions that a descent will be made by American and Irish fillibusters on Ireland! The article of the Times is somewhat warlike—but the Globe, the Post, the Liverpool Times, and other leading journals, have taken ground against the views of the former, and profess to deprecate the consequences that may result from its course. The probability is that the secret of the addition to the West India squadron is to be found in the grasping views of Great Britain in regard to Nicaragua, and of France and Great Britain in regard to Cuba.

We have not the slighest apprehensions, however, of hostilities between this country and England.

MASSACHUSETTS "NATIONALITY."—When will K. N. papers cease their attempts to gull slaveholders into the belief that their brethren of the free States are sound national, Union-loving men? The Star, of this place, publishes a letter from a New York Correspondent, which contains the following: "*Let the South look up and stand firm, and the future is all ominous of good. Massachusetts is again clothed in nationality.*" Such is the language of a writer who assumes to himself the signature of "North State"—such the language of a paper, printed here among slaveholders, and which *professes* to be sound upon the slavery question.

Know Nothingism has again triumphed in Massachusetts—the old line Democrats—the Boston Post men, the Choate and Everett Whigs, the disciples of the immortal Webster, have all gone down before Know Nothingism—that very ism which passed the "personal liberty bill," outraged the South, and, so far as the K. N's could do it, put Massachusetts out of the Union; and yet in the face of these things we are called upon to "*look up and stand firm,*" for that "*Massachusetts is again clothed in nationality!*" Are these the allies of the Know Nothings of North Carolina? Do the old Whigs of this State, who are now Know Nothings, repudiate Choate and Everett, and stand by Gardner and his confederates? No—never! The Star's Correspondent speaks not by the book. We advise him to send his apologies for K. N. Freesoilers to some other State. He can get a hearing doubtless in the Boston and New York papers.

☞ SCENES IN THE PRACTICE OF A NEW YORK SURGEON; by Dr. Edward H. Dixon, editor of "The Scalpel." With illustrations by Darley, engraved by N. Orr. 420 pages, 12mo. Elegantly bound in cloth. Price $1 25. De Witt & Davenport, Publishers. 160 & 162 Nassau St., N. Y. Dr. Dixon, long known as an eminent surgeon standing at the very head of the profession, and celebrated likewise as the author of several popular works on health, physiology, &c., has found time amid his various and laborious duties, to produce a book, many scenes in which are pronounced fully equal, if not superior, to Dr. Warren's celebrated "Diary of a London Physician," with this additional interest, that they are actual occurrences in every-day life, happening in our very midst, not matters of fancy.

In addition to the Scenes, are several articles on health, written in a popular manner, each of which is alone worth the price of the book. And we particularly recommend to mothers the Treatises on Scarlet Fever, Hooping Cough, Croup, Consumption, &c., as presenting to all, in a clear and lucid manner, the proper treatment of these common diseases.

LOUISIANA ELECTION---GREAT DEMOCRATIC TRIUMPH.

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 12.—The entire Democratic State Ticket is victorious, as follows:

For Governor—R. C. Wickliffe.
Lieut. Gov.—C. H. Mouton.
Sec. of State—Andrew S. Herron.
Auditor—Samuel F. Marks.
Treasurer—C. E. Greneaux.
Attorney General—E. Warren Moise.
Sup. of Education—Samuel Bard.

The Congressional Delegation will stand—three Democrats, and one Know Nothing.

TRIUMPH IN MISSISSIPPI.

A dispatch has been received from the capital of Mississippi stating that the Democrats have elected their candidates for Governor and other State officers by 5,600 majority, and that they have also elected the entire delegation to Congress and obtained a majority of thirty members in the State Legislature.

NEW YORK LEGISLATURE.

As far as heard from, the legislature of New York stands as follows:

SENATE.

1854.		1855.	
Know-nothings	11	Know-nothings	11
Whigs	12	Fusionists	14
Democrats	9	Democrats	7

ASSEMBLY.

1854.		1855.	
Know-nothings	33	Know-nothings	35
Whigs	66	Fusionists	43
Democrats	29	Democrats	50

So it will be seen that Know Nothingism, after all the boasting, presents but a slim showing in New York. In the vote for Secretary of State, the K. N. candidate, though elected by a plurality, is in a minority of some sixty thousand.

METHODIST CONFERENCE.—The Methodist Conference for this State met in Wilmington on Wednesday last, fifty-one members answering to their names. Bishop Andrew, not having arrived, the Rev. D. B. Nicholson was chosen President. Committees were then appointed on various matters of business. More of the proceedings hereafter.

The State Fair and Chowan and Martin Fairs.

We tender our thanks to our very intelligent Correspondent, "S.," for the following communication in relation to the State Fair and the Chowan and Martin County Fairs. We were pleased to see the writer at the State Fair. He is a practical man, possessed of commendable State pride, and among the most useful and public-spirited citizens of Eastern Carolina. He has done entire justice, and that in a short space, to the State Fair; and we are glad to learn from him also that the Chowan and Martin County Fairs were so succesful. His suggestions in regard to the County Societies—that they should be rendered auxiliary to the Fairs of the State Society, are worthy of consideration. We trust they will be acted upon, and that we shall see the results here next October, in largely increased contributions to every department of the exhibition.

For the Standard.

NORTH CAROLINA FAIRS.

Editors N. C. Standard:

GENTLEMEN: I visited the recent State Fair in Raleigh, for the first time since its establishment, and I think the exhibition was a most interesting and useful one.

The isolated situation of Raleigh, and its inaccessibility to many portions of the State, and particularly those portions where agriculture has attained its highest perfection, prevented as large an exhibition as would otherwise have been made. When our system of Railroads shall have been completed, and our people be enabled to avail themselves of the advantages they may offer, then will our State Fair be what its most sanguine friends hope for. Under all the disadvantages, however, our Fair was, altogether, a very creditable one. I had entertained fears of its failure, and opinions not very flattering to it were expressed, but upon the whole I was very agreeably disappointed. If a failure consists in the *quantity*, without regard to *quality*, then, it may have been one; but if, on the contrary, the *quality* of the articles exhibited be an evidence of success, then it was most successful. There was quite a number of Devon, Durham, Grade, and native cattle exhibited, many of which were the finest of their kind. I noticed, particularly, those exhibited by Dr. Holt and Mr. Russell. These gentlemen deserve great credit for their efforts to introduce, in the State, their fine blooded stock, to take the place of our little, poor, native cattle.

The stock of Stallions, Jacks, Brood Mares and Colts, was very fine, and proved that our farmers were turning their attention to this branch of their business.

The Agricultural Implements, particularly Plows, Machinery, &c., though not as extensive as in many of the States, (which are less an agricultural than a mechanical and manufacturing people,) was very creditable. There was a variety of fine design and workmanship.

The exhibition in Mechanic's Hall was such as to excite a feeling of pride in the breast of every North Carolinian. The carriages, buggies, harness and saddlery would compare favorably with the best manufactures in the Union.

Agricultural Hall was well and creditably filled.—The vegetables, in great variety, were of the finest kind—Tobacco, Cigars, Flour, Wheat, Corn, Cotton, indeed, every variety of agricultural production, and in the highest perfection. Surely, in this department there was no failure.

Who can point to Floral Hall, that great centre of attraction, and say there was a failure? The amount of needle-work, counterpanes, quilts, bonnets, and various other elegant articles, the handiwork of the fair daughters of our beloved State, excited the admiration of all. The mill manufactures, drawings, paintings, were very good. And then such fruit! Such apples, pears, and peaches! Where can they be excelled? And our Scuppernong Wine—destined to supplant the use of much of foreign wines. And what added to the interest of Floral Hall was, that you were greeted by the smiles of lovely woman.

The usual interest was excited by the exhibition of fine carriage, trotting, and pacing horses—many of which were superior in speed and elegance.

I can scarcely trust myself to say anything of the Address of Judge Ruffin. It will be read with pride and pleasure by every son of North Carolina; and will be hailed by the whole South as one of its ablest defences. What a noble specimen of a man he is!

Let it be no more said that the State Fair was a failure. Let every son of North Carolina feel that his own reputation is linked in with that of his native State; and that a failure of the State Fair would greatly detract from her character; and let every one feel that he has something to do to build up and sustain the reputation of his native State.

The week after the Raleigh Fair the Chowan Agricultural Society held its Fair at Edenton. The Society had only been organized some seven or eight months; and the Fair Grounds, though not fully completed for want of time, was fitted up with much taste and elegance. The exhibition was, indeed, a very creditable one. Every department was well represented; and I was agreeably surprised to see so fine a collection of blooded stock.

We had a most interesting address, from Mr. Albertson, of Hertford, replete with good advice, useful suggestions, and sarcastic criticisms. Men of character, sense and energy are at the head of this Fair, and they know no such word as 'fail,' and the next Fair will be all its friends desire.

The Fair of the Martin County Agricultural Society came off at Hamilton, on 1st November. They, too, had too short time to fit up the Grounds and improvements as they designed; but the exhibition was very creditable. A quantity of stock of various kinds was exhibited—among them I noticed a large lot of very fine Devon, Durham, and Grade cattle belonging to Thomas Jones, Esq., which will compare favorably with any I have seen

The Ladies, in their department, fully sustained themselves. Floral Hall was there, as elsewhere, the point of attraction.

The address was delivered by the Hon. Asa Biggs, and he well sustained his high reputation, giving an admirable illustration of "progress."

I fear these County and District Fairs have had a tendency to injure the State Fair. Persons interested in these Fairs are apt to think that they must come in contact with the State Fair; and thinking so, they desire to excell. This should not be so.—These Fairs should be auxiliary to the State Fair—aids and helps for it. A suggestion has been made which would remedy this evil if it really exists.—Let an understanding exist between the managers of the State and County Fairs. Let the County Fairs come off first. Let the President, or one of the Vice-Presidents, or Executive Committee, of the State Agricultural Society attend these County Fairs; and let every article of worth, and which will bear competition, and which is on exhibition at the County Fairs, be carried to the State Fair. By this means all rivalry will be broken down, and a laudable emulation will be excited.

Messrs. Editors, I have heard some censure thrown out on the Raleigh press and Railroads—that they did not encourage the Fair, and afford information and facilities which they ought. I hope that neither are obnoxious to the charge; and, at all events, I feel assured that hereafter every thing will be done by them which ought to be done. Large crowds of people could be carried to Raleigh during the Fair, and large amounts of money would be spent there, if proper facilities were afforded. Could the people only know that they would be comfortably accommodated for their money they would flock to the Fair. But to be huddled up, ten in a room, and two or three on a bed, and many with no bed, at $2 per day is rather severe. Visitors do not expect private citizens to open their doors to them, and invite them to accept their hospitality—all they ask is to know that they can get comfortable quarters, at either public or private houses, by paying for it.

My highest pride is that I am a son of North Carolina, and my greatest pleasure would be to aid in elevating her character and developing her resources. S.

Plymouth, Nov. 5th.

GRAIN FOR FRANCE.—On Friday last 15000 bushels of wheat arrived at Buffalo, N. Y., on its way to Napoleon the 3d of France. Agents for the French Government have purchased largely in Milwaukie, paying 4 and 5 cents higher than other buyers this season, and there are now 700,000 bushels of wheat at Chicago, purchased on French account.

A WONDERFUL SNAKE STORY.

We copy the following curious, wonderful, perplexing, and perspicacous "snake story" from the Rockingham (N. C.) Democrat. We entirely agree with the Editor of the Democrat in his reflections on the subject. With him, we can readily believe the boy "sees a snake," and especially when about the still-house; but how those tracks were made, why it spoke to him, as the first serpent did to mother Eve, and why it is that no gun, when pointed at it, will "explore," are indeed mysteries to us unfathomable. We may add that "snaix" are occasionally seen in these parts, and that they leave their "mark" too, like the Rockingham snake; but whether "natural snakes," or only make-believe snakes, or artificial snakes, is more than we can "explore." We believe, however, that they are produced by a species of *still-worm*. We distinctly remember seeing a man not long since, to whom it was given to behold a monstrous snake with four eyes, with goggles on each eye, and fanned—for the air was hot—by thirty-six bat wings at a time, attached to only four bats! Just think of that. The same man saw a cat mew. The inference we drew from all this—with a charcoal—was, that the man "wore clover in his hat," and was in the habit of "smiling privately" and of observing things, per consequence, thus publicly. Alfred, it seems, was tied, and no doubt with a rope; but our man was tied with a habit—and he saw best and most always when thus tied. But we are detaining our readers from the story. Mr. Stone speaks with much earnestness, and no doubt feels what he says. We ask none of our readers to form an opinion on the subject, yet we bespeak for the story their "most distinguished consideration."

A SNAKE STORY.

We publish the following letter from Mr. Stone, containing a "Snake Story." The affair seems to be "all the talk" over in that region. One of the "neighbors" has since called in and substantiated the facts in the letter. Mr. S. is a reliable man and his son "don't tell lies.' The latter is very much alarmed, his health, we learn is giving away under the effects of the singular occular delusion. The tracks of the snake, constitute an exception to the general run of mental hallucinations. We can readily believe the boy "*sees a snake;*" but that it makes a track is rather hard to swallow, were it not attested by men of veracity:

A CURIOUS SNAKE.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—We have a very mysterious snake, which visits my Still House, and also on other places about my farm. The snake is invisible to all persons who have been to see it. It has never been discovered by no person except my son Alfred, and wherever he goes by himself the snake appears. The snake first appeared to my son in the Still House, and he ran up to my dwelling house in great excitement and told me he saw a very large rattlesnake lying in the fire in the Still House. And I made all the haste I possibly could to the Still House, and when I got there I found nothing of the snake at all, and I made considerable search for the snake for I was afraid to stay in the Still House of nights, supposing that a rattle snake lived in or about the Still House, so I abandonod the idea of stilling of nights and still altogether in daytime, and Alfred being my principal stiller, I sends him off to still again the next day, and he saw the snake again. And I exerted all the power I could in order to get to the still house before the snake could get away, and it had absconded again; and my son told me where he saw it last, and I then made all the search I could, and I found nothing of the snake, but I still thought it was a natural snake; and the excitement brought out a great many of my neighbors in order to try to see, and to try to kill the snake, but none of them after all their searches could find it; and it kept on appearing to my son every time he went to the still house, and some of my neighbors came with their guns, in order to watch for the snake, in order that they might shoot it, but none of them could ever discover it, and some of them left their guns in the hands of my son, for him to shoot it, and he invariably tried to shoot it, but could not, and with guns too that never miss firing, but he could get none of the guns to go off. Some of them would fall half-bent, and not one particle of fire could be seen even when he would pull the cock down, and after my neighbors had been to my house from time to time to see snake, and none of them could ever see it, they began to conclude that it was all a lie on the part of my son, and Geo. W. Lester, and others, and concluded to shoot at the spot where my son told them it was, and Mr. Lester went on to the place, and my son seeing the snake all the while, and telling him, (Mr. Lester,) that the snake was under his feet, and that it would bite him, and Mr. Lester standing all the while with his gun in his hand and looking all the while, with all the eyes he had, and could see nothing of the snake at all, which scared him prodigiously. Then Mr. Lester left his gun for Alfred to shoot the snake himself, so my son some time after went down to the still house, and sure enough he found the snake again, and the gun of Mr. Lester in his (my son's) hand, well loaded, primed, and I believe there is not a better gun in the State, for it is said that his gun never miss firing, when tried, but my son took good aim at the snake and the cock fell half-bent—he tried again and not a particle of fire was seen; he tried four times and the gun would not explore; he was told to turn the muzzle of the gun in a different direction, which he did, and it fired as clear as any gun you ever heard, but still the neighbors said if it was a snake it would make a track. But I myself was bound to believe what my son said, for I never knew my son to tell a lie, under no circumstances whatever. And it so happened that some of my neighbors came in again to see the snake, and to see if they could find any mark it made, so we sprinkled ashes all over the still house, and in the hole where it always came in, and we tied my son, fast, so he could not make the track himself, in any way whatever, and then we left him tied, in the still house, by himself, and went away, and it was but a few moments before he let us know that the snake was in the still house again, and we went to see if there was any mark; and behold! there was a mark as broad as my hand where it came in and went out, and then they were beat and confirmed it was something, so then I did not suffer Alfred to stay about the still house but a little, for whenever he goes there he is sure to see it, and it also appears to him in different parts of the farm, but not so much so as it does at the still house; and he was told to talk to it, and it would tell him what it wanted; and he says he asked it in the name of the Lord what did it want, and he says it said to him "that it wanted to destroy the Stilling," and sneaked off, so then to be convinced, I tied Alfred in the still house again, and he was told to wear clover in his hat, and then he could see what it was, and while he was tied in the still house he had clover in his hat, and he saw the snake come and peep in the house, having a face, eyes, mouth, tongue and all, precisely like a man he perfectly knew, and all but the head was precisely like a rattle snake; and it scared him prodigiously. Then on Sunday last, 28th Oct., there was a great many persons who came to my house, who doubted the reality of the mark of the snake, came to see if they could find the mark, and I tied Alfred again, in order that they might be convinced, all of them respectable men, saw the mark distinctly, and were convinced of the mark of the snake.

Yours respectfully,

O. B. STONE.

List of men's names who saw the mark of the snake:

Edward Goolsby, Obediah Vernan, Josiah F. Taylor, Jefferson Hudson, Jas. Thacker, Geo. Troxler, Constantine Troxler, James Atkins, Sam'l Lemmons, Franklin Lemmons, D. M. Molloy, Josephus Vaughn, G. W. Lester.

LARGE YIELD OF WHEAT.—Mr. J. A. Chandler, of Caroline, Virginia, raised the past season eight hundred and thirty bushels of prime wheat on eighteen and a half acres of accurately measured land, being nearly forty-six bushels per acre! He received a premium of $20 for this yield at the State fair in Richmond last week.

[Reported for the Standard.]

THE "OAK CITY GUARDS."

A dress parade and drill of this Company took place on Wednesday evening last, under the command and instruction of Lieut. Tucker. The corps made its usually fine appearance, notwithstanding the scanty number on parade. And in this connexion we would enquire why it is that out of so large a number of members this Company cannot muster on ordinary parades more than thirty to forty members? We hope to find the answer in a full turnout for the future.

The drill took place on an open space space in the rear of the residence of Geo. W. Mordecai, Esq., on the Central Railroad. On their way thither, the O. C. G's paid a complimentary visit to our venerable townsman, Wm. Boylan, Esq., to whom, in conjunction with Geo. W. Mordecai, Esq., they are indebted for the very handsome and costly flag they bear. The corps was introduced by Lieut. Tucker in appropriate terms. Mr. Boylan in receiving them, amongst other things, alluded to the present aspect of the country. It was a time, he said, when patriots should look from the darkening clouds to their means of protection—when our Southern country should look to their arms and to the condition of the discipline of those who were to bear them. The tide of Northern fanaticism was fast setting in towards the boundaries of our Southern institutions, and God only knew when it would begin to ebb.—He could not look upon the present aspect of things without fear and trembling. Parties at the North had apparently given up everything but their hostility to the institution of slavery. A large majority, he very much feared, of the members elected to the present Congress were men opposed to us. The only hope, it appeared to him, was in the manly hearts and stout arms of our own people. We must rely on them. And in what condition were we to meet the crisis of war? Why there was not a people on earth in a more defenceless state than those of North Carolina. Our militia system was virtually at an end. No discipline, no order, no system! He hailed the advent of volunteer Companies as cheering and hopeful. "Every man composing your gallant corps," continued he, "is in a position in which he can be made available to organize and discipline our brave but untaught militia." It was mainly with this view that he gave his hearty assistance in the organization of the corps. He would rejoice to see an effort made by his Excellency the Governor, to have such Companies organized in every County in the State; and he would have them supported, if need be, at the expense of each county. When the stirring notes of the fife and drum reached his ear as the Company approached, he felt "as if a boy again." But he was in his seventy-ninth year, and had but a short time to stay with them; and he wished to see, before he left them, just and equal laws for all, and tranquility and peace amongst all sections of our beloved country. After a few words of advice and admonition to the members of the corps, Mr. Boylan concluded by inviting them to the hospitalities of his house.

After partaking of this cheer, the corps proceeded to drill; and at its conclusion they paid a visit to St. Mary's Seminary, where they performed several clever manœuvres, and ended by firing salutes. The Guards returned to town a little before dark.

DE BOW'S REVIEW.

The November No. is embellished with a fine map illustrating an interesting article on the commerce of the Atlantic and Pacific oceans. "Law and Lawyers," by the Editor, is continued. Geo. Fred'k Holmes, of Virginia, contributes an interesting paper on "Ancient Slavery." There are other articles on South Carolina, Texas, Florida, etc. The agricultural department is filled with its usual variety of matter interesting to planters and farmers. Nineteen volumes of the Review are already published, of which any series may still be ordered. A condensation of the whole into 3 vols. has been published, price $6, including postage. Terms of the Review $5 per annum. Office, Washington city, or New Orleans.

☞ A Correspondent of the Star states that the Know Nothing Mass (!) Meeting at Windsor was addressed by Col. Paine, Col. Outlaw, Col. T. E. Pender, and a Mr. M. W. Wise. Col. Paine, it seems, spoke "upon the *nationality* of the K. N. "party." The Colonel had a tough subject, and we are anxious to know how he handled and disposed of it. Is Col. Outlaw too among Sam's worshippers? —*can it be possible?* Col. Pender, it seems, "did not wish to survive the day that he could not throw his arms around the entire North and claim it as one common brotherhood." Of course this fraternal hug would embrace all the K. N. brethren of Massachusetts and Ohio.

"Every thing," adds the Correspondent, "went off quietly." No doubt of it. It was both a small and a quiet affair.

Where's "Sam?"

HUNT'S MERCHANTS' MAGAZINE.—This valuable work for November has been received, abounding with statistical and other information. The coinage of the United States mints from 1848 to 1854, inclusive, amounts to $297,746,656 81; that of Great Britain for the same time to £36,857,215; and that of France to 1,867,690,548 francs. The whole coinage of the world for this period is $948,428,610.

Some idea may be formed of the rapid growth of the postal business of the United States from the following statistics:

Years.	No. P. O's.	Expenses.	Revenue.
1790	75	$32,140	$37,935
1800	903	213,994	280,804
1810	2.300	495,969	551,684
1820	4.500	1,160,926	1,111,927
1830	8.450	1,932,708	1,850,583
1840	13.468	4,718,236	4,543,522
1850	18.417	5,212,953	5,552,971
1854	23.548	8,577,424	6,688,537

The total expenses of the P. O. Department for all this time were $135,090,314, and the total revenue $133,381,650. The whole number of letters transported 1,393,930,814.

☞ The Editor of the Wilmington Commercial, who is a Know Nothing, and who knows better, attempts to produce the impression that the Circular of the President of the Know Nothing State Council, lately published by us, is not genuine. All we have to say is, that there can be no room for doubting the genuineness of the document; and that it is more despicable, if possible, to insinuate a falsehood than it is to tell it in bold terms. The Editor of the Commercial, and those who affect to believe as he does in this matter, are entitled to the full benefit of these declarations, and may make the most of them.

COLLISION ON THE CENTRAL ROAD.—There was a collision between two freight trains on the Central Railroad, about seventeen miles west of this, on Tuesday last. The engines and cars were badly damaged; and we regret to learn that Dr. Montgomery, of Alamance, who was on an open car of one of the freight trains, had his arm broken. One of the engineers, too, we learn, was injured. This collision detained the passenger cars from Hillsborough, due here at half past four; and consequently, no train was sent through to Goldsborough that evening or night.

THE CROPS.—The Crops are made, and nearly housed, both on, and off, the Roanoke:—they are good, and we have had no disaster.

We are pleased to learn that our farmers are seeding an unusual quantity of Land with Wheat; going upon the principle that the libreal sower may expect to reap liberally. *Hal. Rep.*

North Carolina Baptist State Convention.

On Wednesday last at 3 o'clock P. M., the delegates composing the Baptist State Convention of North Carolina, assembled, according to previous appointment in the Baptist Church in Warrenton. The number of delegates clerical and lay, appeared unusually large. Upon taking the Chair, the President of Convention, Rev. Jas. McDaniel, of Fayetteville, read a portion of the sacred Scriptures, and delivered to the members of the Convention a short, but most eloquent and impressive charge at the conclusion of which the 788th hymn of the Baptist Collection was sung by the whole Convention, commencing,

"I love thy kingdom, Lord,
The house of thine abode," &c.;

after which, an appropriate and solemn prayer was offered to the throne of Almighty God by the Rev. J. B. Solomon, of Warrenton. In the absence of the former Secretary of the Convention, Dr. S. J. Wheeler of Murfreesboro' was requested by the President to perform the duties of Secretary during the organization of the body. The list of the different Associations and Churches was then called over, and the Members representing the same were enrolled in due form. For the Committee on *Finance*, the President appointed Messrs. Bumpass, Biddle and Lewis; for the Committee on *Arrangements*, Elders James, Devin, and M. G. M. L. Finch, for the Committee on *Religious Exercises*, Elder J. S. Purify, and Messrs. Holt and Rice. The Rev. Dr. Jeter of Richmond, Va., appeared as the representative of the Board of Foreign Missions, and was cordially invited by the President to take his seat in the Convention. Several other gentlemen, representing different Institutions and Churches were likewise welcomed as Members of the Convention. It being announced that Elder Amos Weaver, appointed to deliver the introductory sermon to the Convention, was absent, as was also his alternate, Elder W. T. Brooks, the Rev. T. W. Tobey of Yanceyville was chosen to preach the sermon on Wednesday night. On motion the Convention returned its thanks to Messrs. Graves & Wilcox, Proprietors of the Warrenton Female Collegiate Institute, and to the Trustees and Principal of the Warrenton Male Academy for the tender of the use of their respective School-rooms in which to hold its deliberations, or for purposes of divine worship, during the session of the Convention. The Convention will hold its sessions in the Warrenton Fem. Col. Inst. The Convention after the transaction of some unimportant business adjourned until Thursday morning at 9½ o'clock, A. M.

On yesterday, (Thursday,) the Rev. Jas. McDaniel, was re-elected President of the Convention, and the Revs. Wm. H. Jordan, James, and Dr. Hooper were elected Vice Presidents. Rev. Geo. W. Johnston was appointed Recording Secretary, and the Rev. W. M. Wingate, Corresponding Secretary.

It was determined to hold Mass Meetings during the Convention for the promotion of benevolent institutions. The one for Foreign Missions, (of which the Rev. Dr. Hooper, Messrs. Averitt and Lewis are the Committee,) will be held this (Friday) evening. The Education Society (of which the Rev. N. A. Purify, Messrs. Hester and Foote form the Committee,) will hold a Mass Meeting to-morrow, (Saturday) night; and the Mass Meeting for the promotion of Home Missions, (Committee, Griffith, Lansdell, and King,) will be held on Sunday night. Various speeches in favor of the respective benevolent objects, will be delivered at each of these Mass Meetings. Many other Committees were appointed, but we have not space for their insertion in to-day's paper. The Church Extension Society held a meeting this morning at 8½ o'clock, and the Publication Society will hold a meeting to-morrow morning at the same hour. The Board of Trustees of Wake Forest College will have a meeting during the Convention, but when or where we did not understand. An interesting discussion took place yesterday morning on a proposition to appoint a Committee to select Delegates to meet other Delegates from the other States in Augusta, Ga., in May next, for the purpose of uniting upon some plan for the institution of a Southern Theological Seminary of the highest grade, under the joint management and control of two different Conventions of the Baptist denomination. We had the pleasure of hearing the Rev. Drs. Jeter and Hooper participate in this debate. The proposition was carried unanimously, and the Committee will be appointed during the session of this Convention. We never saw a more harmonious deliberative body assembled together. Christian unity seems to the prevailing sentiment. We doubt not many mistakes will be found in our hasty abstract of the proceedings, but we will cheerfully correct them. *Warrenton News.*

A Correspondent of the Petersburg Democrat furnishes the following interesting sketch of some of the closing scenes of the Convention:

"On Sunday morning, divine service was held in three different places by Baptist preachers.

I went to hear Dr. Hooper, who had been appointed to deliver the Ordination Sermon. I speak the universal sentiment of those who listened to it, without distinction of sect, when I assert that it was one of the most chastely written, powerful eloquent and impressive sermons that ever was delivered in this section of country. Do you know the character of Dr. Hooper? If you do not, I refer you to the last "Warrenton News," whose editor is intimately acquainted with him, and who notices his attendance at this Convention in terms at once complimentary and deserved. Copy that notice into the Democrat, and let your readers see who he is. But to his sermon. In these days of "Iron Wheels," and sectarian crimination and recrimination, this pious and holy man urged upon this young ministry, christian love and christian unity. He advised them not to indulge in sectarian asperities, but rather to rejoice in the fact that all the evangelical denominations united upon the grand platform of Redemption by the blood of Christ, and reconciliation of God to man and of man to God, by the efficacious atonement of the Son of God. This was his theme, and he alluded in two distinct parts of his discourse to "that prince of modern preachers," as he called him, the gifted, the anointed Whitfield, whom he held up as an example for Christian Ministers. Excellent, pious, venerated and beloved old man, as the sweet words of wisdom fell from his eloquent lips, and rung out in the silvery notes of his fine voice, I could but wish that every Baptist and Methodist preacher in the State could have been present. A gentleman, not a member of any church, but an educated man, of fine literary taste, is this morning getting up a letter to the good old man asking a copy for publication, and I sincerely hope that the venerable preacher will sacrifice his sensitive modesty to the good of the Christian community by furnishing the sermon for publication in pamphlet form. It is the jewel amongst many excellent sermons that this convention has brought forth.

Last night, the mission Society held an interesting meeting, at which good addresses were made by Revs. Messrs. Skinner, Griffith, and Bradford, in support of the cause, after which a large collection was made. While I write, the bells are ringing for the farewell meeting of the Convention. The Rev. Dr. McDaniel President of the Covention, last night returned his thanks, in the name and in behalf of the Convention, to the people of Warrenton, for their kind hospitality, and liberal support of the benevolent enterprises of the Convention, in a highly appropriate and impressive manner. He is a Christian minister and a Christian gentleman."

DISCONTINUANCE.—The Raleigh "Southern Weekly Post" of the 10th, announces that it will, after the next issue, which completes the fourth volume, close its history, as the proprietor Wm. D. Cook, wishes to confine his editorial care to the "Carolina Cultivator." We confess to some regret in parting with the only paper in the State purporting to be literary in its character, and our regret would have been greater had the "Southern Weekly Post" really been what it claimed to be. On the contrary it was anything else. Under the guise of Literature and neutrality it was as biter an affair as any in the State. Now, we don't care how much any paper or party may differ from us in opinion so they do it fairly and squarely, not covertly and insidiously under the guise of neutrallity. We wish Mr. Cook all possible business success in every business enterprise, but can not feel any great regret at the discontinuance of a partizen sheet published under a literary guise by the labor of the deaf and dumb children of the State. *Wil. Journal.*

THE VOTE IN CALIFORNIA.—At the general election in 1853, the total vote cast in California was 76,434. At the Congressional election in 1854, it amounted to 81,953, and at the recent election it ran up to 97,054.

THE WEATHER AND THE CROPS

A private letter received in the city, (Charleston) yesterday from Montgomery, Alabama, states that the Alabama River on Thursday last was booming over its banks, having risen some eighteen feet in twenty-four hours, but fears that the recent heavy rains in that section will materially injure the Cotton on the river plantations.

There had been a rise in the Savannah River at Augusta, and rains seem to have been general in Georgia, but more copious in the interior than on the seabord.

The Columbus Enquirer of Saturday says:

"The rains for the last few days, although not very heavy, have been of the sort that wet the earth. Our river has risen, and is still rising; so that the boats which have been lying up in summer quarters for a year or two, are whistling, and puffing, and snorting around as in days of yore. Whatever the planters may think who have yet large quantities of ungathered cotton in their fields, the country must rejoice at the prospect that the arteries of the earth are again about to be supplied with fresh and pure water. A week or two of such weather as we have had, although it might injure the cotton crop a little, would be worth millions of dollars to the county. So, if Providence wills it, let it come."

In Tennessee there have also fallen considerable quantities of rain.

The Nashville Banner of the 7th instant says:

"Copious rains set in yesterday morning and continued steadily throughout the day, giving assurance of a good tide in the river, which will impart life and activity to the trade and commerce of our city. The groceries from below, which have been lying for some time at Paducah, waiting for a rise, will now be brought up, and the wheat and other products above, which have been kept back for want of convenient transportation, will now come pouring down."

The Chattanooga Advertiser of the 8th instant says:

"It would seem that the 'windows of heaven were open,' for the rain has poured down incessantly for the past two days. Prospects fair for a heavy tide in the river."

In this State, particularly in the low country and the vicinity of this city, there has been little rain, and a supply is much wanted.

The Darlington Flag of the 8th instant says:

"We are still suffering for want of rain, and that aggravated by the tortures of Tantalus. It has been cloudy more or less for a fortnight, with repeated imminent propects of rain; but still, not a drop. The Cotton crop has been gathered under the most favorable circumstances, and is undoubtedly of the best quality. We have heard very little from the planters as to quantity; but the opinion heretofore expressed by us, that it is a short crop, is sustained by all the reports that have reached us.

"Corn is very abundant in our region and some small quantities have been sold as low as 60 cents. Probably any quantity desired either for consumption or exportation could be purchased in the District at 75 cents."

The Fayetteville (N. C.) Observer of the 8th instant, says:

"We are sorry to hear from some of the largest planters in an adjoining county, that their crops of cotton will not exceed half what they made last year. The late spring, the wet weather, and the early frost, have cut short the crops, and we suppose this is the case generally in this State. At the South, the large receipts, (nearly double the receipts to a corresponding period last year,) would indicate a full crop."

NEW YORK, Nov. 14.—Flour is firm; Ohio $9 12, Southern 9 75. Wheat has advanced; Southern $2 a 2 10. Corn has advanced; Western mixed 96½ cts. Pork is firm; Mess $22 62. Beef is unchanged. Lard is improving and quoted at 12⅝ cts Whiskey, Ohio, 39½ cts.

DIED.

In Hillsborough, on the 31st October, the Rev. James B. Donnelly, aged 32 years.

In Marion, Ala., on the 28th Oct., Miss Nancy House, in the 56th year of her age—a native of Franklin Co., N. C.

In Alamance, on the 29th Oct., Mr. Samuel Tate, aged 75 years.

NEW ESTABLISHMENT.

RALEIGH MARBLE WORKS.

Near the corner of Hargett and Wilmington Sts.

All orders for Monuments, Head Stones or ornamental sculpture, of any description, promptly attended to and executed in the best style, at moderate charges.

THE SUBSCRIBER BEGS LEAVE TO INFORM his friends and the public in general, that he is now opening a shop where he intends carrying on his business in all its various branches, and he will manufacture from the *best Italian and American* Marble, and in the neatest and most approved style of finish.

N. B. All orders from a distance faithfully and punctually attended to. Address

THOMAS GRIER,
Raleigh, N. C.

November 16, 1855. 1100—1y.

☞ Register copy.

Dowden's Celebrated Virginia Bitters.

THE GREAT SOUTHERN TONIC, CONTAINING all the active properties of Peruvian Bark, Snakewood, (Serpenteria Virga,) combined with some of the best Vegetable tonics known to the medical profession. For Dyspepsia, indigestion nervous debility, Diarrhœa, Liver affections, and all diseases arising from a disordered state of the digestive organs, is recommended by all the Physicians of the South and West, as the most agreeable and effective remedy known for the prevention and cure of Fever and Ague, Billious Fever, &c., imparting a glow and vigor to the stomach, increasing the appetite and restoring the weak and debilitated system to health and vigor, warding off the effects of climate and local causes.

Price 50 cents per bottle. $2 50 for six bottles.

A fresh supply received and for sale by WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD, and P. F. PESCUD, Raleigh, N. C.

None genuine without proprietor's signature.

GEO. DOWDEN,
Chemist & Druggist,
Richmond, Va.

November 16, 1855. 103—6m.

MACON HOUSE.
Portsmouth, Va.

THIS HOUSE, WHICH HAS BEEN CLOSED FOR the last three months and in which there have been no cases of yellow fever, is now open for the reception of visitors. Neither pains nor expense have been spared in refitting and refurnishing it as a first class Hotel. The patronage which it heretofore received is again solicited.

Portsmouth, Nov. 11, 1855. 103—waswlm.

☞ Register copy and forward account.

FOR SALE.—TWO FINE BILLIARD TABLES OF the latest style with the latest improved patent rubber cushions. One of them has two sets of cushions, one set without pockets for playing Keley, which I will sell at a bargain. Please call soon.

JOHN CREECH.

FOR SALE OR RENT.—A FINE BRICK STORE House on Fayetteville Street. Also, for rent two Dwelling Houses in the eastern part of

CLARENDON IRON WORKS.
WILMINGTON, N. C.

A. H. VANBOKKELEN, Proprietor.

THE SUBSCRIBER HAVING PURCHASED THE entire interest in the "CLARENDON IRON WORKS," solicits orders for

Steam Engines, of any power or style,
Saw Mills of every variety,
Mining Machinery and Pumps,
Grist and Flour Mills, complete,
Parker, Turbine and other Water wheels,
Rice-field Pumps and Engines,
Leavitt's Corn and Cob Crusher,
Rice Thrashers,
Shingle Machines,
Shafting Hangers and Pullies,
Cotton Gins and Gearing,
Iron Castings of all kinds and patterns,
Brass " "
Locomotive and Tubular Boilers,
Flue and plain Cylinder Boilers,
Blacksmith work of all kinds,
Iron Doors for Houses and Jails.

THE ESTABLISHMENT.

Having been re-organized for the express purpose of insuring punctuality in the execution of all orders, the public may rest satisfied that any work which may offer will be promptly delivered according to promise, and of such workmanship as cannot fail to give satisfaction.

THE MECHANICAL DEPARTMENT

Being in charge of men of talents and experience, I have no hesitation in saying that the work hereafter turned out, shall compare favorably in every respect with that of the most celebrated in the States, and at prices which will make it to the interest of all in want to send me their orders.

REPAIR WORK

Always done without delay—and having a large force for that purpose, it will prove advantageous to any person needing such to give me the preference without regard to expense of sending same from a distance.

Orders will be addressed to "Clarendon Iron Works," Wilmington N. C.

A. H. VANBOKKELEN.
Oct. 15. 95—tf.

D. C. CARRINGTON & CO.,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL GROCERS AND
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
Goldsborough, N. C.,

WOULD RESPECTFULLY INFORM THE CITIZENS of Wayne and adjoining counties, that they have a large and comprehensive stock of goods now on hand, and are daily in receipt of such articles necessary for this section of country, all of which will be sold low for CASH, or to responsible and punctual customers on *time*. Orders from the country solicited. Articles will be forwarded *promptly* and in good order. *Particular attention* paid to consignments of Produce and Merchandise generally, sent us. We have now on hand, and are daily in receipt of the following goods:

200 brls. Lime; 25 brls. Hydraulic Cement;
25 " Calcined Plaster; 200 bushels Plasterers Hair;
200 sacks Ground Alum and Liverpool salt;
250 bush. Turk's Island Salt; 4 bags Feathers;
24 Nova Scotia Grindstones and Fixtures;
50 brls. Whiskey, Gin and Rum;
10 " Cognac Brandy; 5 brls. Cider Vinegar;
3000 kegs Pure White Lead; 6 brls. Boiled and Raw Linseed Oil;
24 boxes Ass'd.2 Candles; 24 boxes Sperm, Tallow and Adamantine Candles;
24 boxes Herkimer county Cheese; 2 brls Lard;
36 Fine Sugar-cured Hams; 10 boxes Ass'd Pickles;
2 bags Sicily and Brodeaux Almonds; 2 bags Filberts;
10 boxes Raisins; 2 barrels English Walnuts; 1 case Fr. Chocolate,
2 cases Fr. Mustard; 20 bags Rio and Java Coffee;
10 brls. crushed and clarified Sugars;
20 boxes Butter, Soda and Sugar Crackers;
20 " Smoked Herrings; 3 brls. Gunny Bagging;
20 coils Rope; 50 kegs Nails, ass'd. from 3 to 40d;
200 bunches Spun Cotton; 300 yds. North Carolina Osnabugs and Sheetings;
2 hhds. Bright P. R. Sugar; 10 boxes No. 1 and Pale Soap;
2 tons Hoop Iron; 2 tons Swedes Iron; 10 kegs Horse Shoes;
6 brls. Distiller's Glue; 2 brls. Bungs; 1000 kegs Potash for making soap;
24 gro Matches; 6 doz. Axes; 2 casks Rice; 400 sacks Table and Dairy Salt; 10 boxes Starch; 6 boxes Babbitts Salaratus;
200 pr. Negro Mackinaw and Rose Blankets; 12 pr. heavy Kersey; 4 pr. Corduroy; 20 pair servants Plaids;
together with a full assortment of Hardware, Saddlery, Boots and Shoes, Crockery, Earthern Ware and Hollow Ware, Trunks and Carpet Bags, Hats and caps, fine double and single barrel Guns, Ploughs, Fan Mills, corn Shellers, Straw and Suansage Cutters, Hominy Mills, Garden, Dirt and Brick Wheel Barrows, Burning Fluid, Lamp Black and Logwood, Copperas, Window Glass and Putty, and many articles too numerous to mention. Country produce taken in exchange for goods.

Goldsboro', Sept. 27th, 1855. 91—6m.

MAIL ARRANGEMENTS, AT RALEIGH.

Arrival and Departure of Railroad and Stage Lines at and from Raleigh.

NORTHERN MAIL,—(By Railroad,)—
Leaves daily ..... at 7½ a. m.
Arrives daily ..... at 6½ p. m.
(Mail closes at 6½ a. m.)

SOUTHERN MAIL,—(By Two-horse Hack,)—
Leaves daily ..... at 7½ a. m.
Arrives daily ..... at 3 p. m.
(Mail closes at 6½ a. m.)

WESTERN MAIL,—(By Four-horse Coaches,)—
Leaves daily ..... at 8 a. m.
Arrives daily, ... at 2½ p. m.
(Mail closes at 8 a. m.)

PITTSBOROUGH MAIL,—(By Two-horse Hack,)—
Leaves Sunday and Wednesday ..... at 5 a. m.
Arrives Monday and Thursday ..... at 7 p. m.
(Mail closes Tuesdays and Saturdays at 9 p. m.)

GOLDSBOROUGH MAIL,—(By Four-horse Coach.)—
Leaves daily, (except Sunday,) ..... at 7 a. m.
Arrives daily, (except Monday,) ..... at 11 p. m.
(Mail closes at 7 p. m.)

TARBOROUGH MAIL,—(By Two-horse Hack,)—
Leaves Monday, Wednesday and Friday, ... at 5 a. m.
Arrives Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, ... at 7 p. m.
(Mail closes Sunday, Tuesday and Thursday at 9 p. m.)

ROXBOROUGH MAIL,—(By Horse,)—
Leaves Friday, ... at 12 m.
Arrives Friday ..... at 9 a. m.
(Mail closes Friday at 12 m.)

RECENT PUBLICATIONS.

EVENINGS WITH THE PROPHETS: a Series of Memoirs and Meditations. By Rev. A. Morton Brown.

THE SIX DAYS OF CREATION: a series of familiar letters from a father to his children. By W. G. Rhind.

A view of the Scripture Revelations concerning a future state. By Richard Whately, D. D., late Archbishop of Dublin.

The Universe no Desert; the Earth no Monopoly.
The Plurality of Worlds. Edited by Dr. Hitchcock.
Clouds and Sunshine. By Charles Reade, Author of "Peg Waffington."
Christy Johnson, by ditto.
The Elder Sister. By Marion James.
Ethel; Or, the Double Error. By Marian James.
Romance of American History. By Joseph Barraud.
Maud, and Other Poems. By Tennyson.
Plays. By Anna Cora Mowatt.
Slaucus. By Charles Kingsley. For sale by
W. L. POMEROY.
Raleigh, October 19, 1855. 95—

BLACK MORIANTIQUE SILKS, BLACK AND Colored Cloaks, Plain and Watered Silks, Black and colored Talmas, Plain and Plaid Silks, Shawls and Mantillas of the latest importations. Just received and for sale at
H. L. EVANS.
Sept. 29, 1855. 90—

FRENCH MERINO, FRENCH DeLANES, BLACK Alpacca, English Merino, Common DeLanes, Canton Cloth, Coburgs, Plaid Cashmeres, Bombazine, Ladies Handkerchiefs, Gents. do. Call and examine before you buy.
H. L. EVANS.
September 29, 1855. 90—

$25 REWARD.

RANAWAY FROM THE SUBSCRIBER ON THE 17th inst., a negro man, REUBEN, black, twenty-seven years of age, five feet nine inches in height, weighs one hundred and sixty-five pounds, has when not embarrassed, a bold, plausible address, a good face, and a receding forehead, between one of his great and next toe a scar, the cut of an oxe, which causes the big toe to point across the foot towards the outside. No other notable marks recollected. Reuben was brought up in Robeson County in this State, had a wife there,—owner not known,—was bought when sold from Robeson by Messrs. Leighton & Sherman, of Georgetwon, S. C., and by me of Z. B. Oakes, a broker in Charleston, on the 5th day of June last, and brought to this county where he labored and behaved well up to the time of his disappearance. He is well acquainted about Fayetteville, having drove the wagon from Robeson to that place.

I will give the above reward of $25 for his apprehension and confinement in any jail, as soon as I get him, and not grumble.

JOSEPH A. WEATHERLY.
Greensboro', Guilford Co., N. C., Sept. 1855. 94—tf.

MASONIC.—THE OFFICERS, MEMBERS, AND Representatives of the Grand Lodge of North Carolina are hereby informed that the Annual Communication of this Masonic body will be held in this City, on Monday evening, the 3d December next, at 7 o'clock, for the transaction of such business as may be submitted for its consideration. The Officers of the Subordinate Lodges are requested to attend in person, or cause proper Representatives to be appointed, in conformity with the Constitution and general regulations of the Grand Lodge.

WILLIAM THOS. BAIN,
Grand Secretary.
Raleigh, Oct. 12, 1855. 93—td.

BUSINESS NOTICE.—THE AUCTION AND Commission business under the style and firm of Litchford & Cooke will hereafter be conducted by the undersigned, and he will settle the former business.

J. J. LITCHFORD.
Raleigh, Oct. 23, 1855. 93—

FOR SALE,

A highly valuable water-power on a never-failing stream: with an abundant supply of water and near the Railroad.

THE SUBSCRIBER, INTENDING TO REMOVE to the southwest, wishes to sell his

OIL, GRIST, AND SAW MILLS

situate on Neuse River, about nine miles northeast of the city of Raleigh, and two and a half miles from Huntsville Depot, on the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad.

The mill tract contains about thirty-two acres of land lying on both sides of the river.

The OIL MILL is in perfect order, its machinery is of the most approved construction, and is capable of producing fifteen thousand gallons, per annum, of cotton seed, linseed and castor oil. There are also attached to it one of Carver's largest size cotton gins and a cotton screw. Fifteen year's acquaintance with the oil making business justifies him in the remark that it is one of the most profitable and satisfactory that he has any knowledge of.

The SAW MILL, re-built two years ago, and running with Hotchkiss's vertical wheels, is surpassed by few in the country, and a ready sale is found for the lumber at the mill.

The GRIST MILL has a large custom, and being in a thickly settled and largely grain-growing neighbourhood, would with slight repairs, command a custom yielding 500 barrels of toll corn a year, while at a small expense a flour mill could be attached to it which would yield an annual toll of one thousand bushels of wheat.

A more favourable opportunity for a profitable investment, in Wake county, has never been presented. In the hands of a prudent and energetic man, who would give them his personal attention, these mills would pay for themselves in a very short time.

WILLIAM J. CLARKE.
Raleigh, June 19th, 1855. 61—tf.

JUST PUBLISHED.

BAYARD TAYLOR'S NEW BOOK.—A Visit to India, China, Loo-Choo and Japan, in the year 1853, by Bayard Taylor, with elegant Steel Engravings. 12mo, cloth. Price $1 50.

This volume is a record of the author's own experience during a year's travel in the above named countries, and is intended to convey an accurate idea of their present physical and social aspect. The results of the writer's observations are given in the same delightfully natural style which characterizes his previous works.

"We welcome with pleasure this long promised work. The last of three volumes comprising the travels in Central Africa, Egypt and India, of one of the most indefatigable travelers of the day. We know of no books of the kind that keep the reader's attention so much alive."—Sunday Dispatch.

"Mr. Taylor has earned a reputation as a traveller, never equaled by any American, and surpassed by but few persons now living. We venture the assertion, that this new book will be generally confessed to be his greatest and best work,"—*Eastern Argus.*

For Sale by
W. L. POMEROY.
Raleigh, Oct. 25, 1855. 97—

A HUMOROUS VOLUME.

QUIZZICAL, SATIRICAL, MIRTHFUL AND SPARKLING.—*Published this day, A Basket of Chips*, by John Brougham, illustrated by McLenan. 1 vol., 12mo. Price, $1 25.

EXTRACT FROM PREFACE.

"A Basket of Chips" is a somewhat unpromising repast to ask any one to participate in, to be sure, and the unsavoriness of the name will, no doubt, be eagerly laid hold of by some of the critics. Perhaps it might be as well, in explanation of the title, to say that the random sketches contained in this volume are but the sawdust and shavings accumulated during intervals of more laborious carpentry.

For Sale by
W. L. POMEROY.
Raleigh, Oct. 25, 1855. 97—

LIST OF NEW BOOKS, NOW READY.

I. ALFRED TENNYSON—Maud and other Poems, 50 cents.
II. CHARLES READE—Peg Woffington, a Novel, 75 cents.
CHRISTIE JOHNSTONE, a Novel, 75 cents
CLOUDS AND SUNSHINE, 75 cents.
III. WILLIAM HOWITT—Land, Labor and Gold, 2 vols. 16mo., $2.
A BOY'S ADVENTURES IN THE WILDS OF AUSTRALIA, with Illustrations, 75 cents.
IV. THOMAS DE QUINCEY—The Note Book, 75 cts.
V. CHARLES KINGSLEY—The Voyages and Adventures of Aymas Leigh. $1,25.
GLAUCUS, OR THE WONDERS OF THE SHORE, 50 cents.
VI. LIEUT. ARNOLD, (son of Dr. Arnold, of Rugby)—Oakfield, a Novel, $1.

For sale by
W. L. POMEROY.
Raleigh, Oct. 26, 1855. 97—

RECENT PUBLICATIONS.—THE NEW COMES. By Thackery.
The Land of Gold. Reality versus Fiction. By Hinton R. Helper.
A visit to the Camp before Sebastopol. By Richard C. McCormick.
Scenes in the Practice of a New York Surgeon. By Edward H. Dixon, D. D.
The Life of Devereau. By his Son.
The Footsteps of St. Paul.
Life in California. Mountains and Molehills.
History of the Council of Trent. By L. F. Bungener.
The Araucanians; Or, Notes of a Tour among the Indian Tribes of Chili. By Edmond Ruel Smith.
A Basket of Chips. By John Brougham.
America. Political and Social. By Schaff.
Fairy Tales of Many Nations.
Wirt's Letter of the British Spy.
Chandler's Plan of Sebastopol.

For sale by
W. L. POMEROY.
October 16, 1855. 94—

JOHNSTON'S CHEMISTRY OF COMMON LIFE.—Just received a large supply of this truly valuable work.

W. L. POMEROY.
October 16, 1855. 94—

JUST RECEIVED.—A GOOD ARTICLE OF Mackerel and Herrings, and for sale by
J. J. LITCHFORD.
October 23, 1855. 96—

NEW MEDICAL BOOKS.—Copland's Dictionary of Practical Medicine, vols. 1 and 2 now ready—to be completed in three volumes.

Clinical Lectures on the diseases of women and children, by Gunning S. Bedford, A. M., M. D., Professor of Obstetrics, &c., in the University of New York.

Todd on the nervous system.

A Lexicon of technical terms employed in medical science at the present day, by D. M. Reese, M. D., L. L. D.

The Dispensatory of the United States of America, by Wood and Bache. Last edition.

The Diseases of the Human Teeth, by Fox and Harriss.

For sale by
W. L. POMEROY.
September 7, 1855. 82—

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, JOHNSON COUNTY—Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, August Term, 1855.—Joseph Hare, John Hare, and others *vs.* Stephen Rentfrow.—Caveat to a Will.

A paper writing, purporting to be the last will and testament of John Hare, deceased, was produced in open Court by Stephen Rentfrow, the Executor therein named, and by him propounded for probate as the last Will and Testament of the said John Hare, deceased. When Joseph Hare, John Hare and Rufus Hare, as next of kin of John Hare, deceased, appear in open Court, protest against, and enter their Caveat to the probate of said paper writing, as the last will and testament of said John Hare, deceased. And thereupon the Court do order and direct that the Jury be sworn and empaneled to enquire "whether the said paper writing is the last Will and Testament of John Hare, deceased." And it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that Willis Hare, who is one of the next of kin to the said John Hare, deceased, is a non-resident of this State; it is ordered that publication be made in the N. C. Weekly Standard for six weeks, notifying the said Willis Hare and next of kin to be and appear at the next Term of this Court to be held for the County of Johnston, at the Courthouse in Smithfield, on the 4th Monday of November next, and see proceedings.

Witness: J. H. Keneday, Clerk of our said Court, at office, the 4th Monday of August, 1855.

J. H. KENEDAY, Cl'k.
October 26, 1855. 1097—6w.

SELLING OFF GREAT BARGAINS.

I HEREBY GIVE NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC OF this city and vicinity, that I am back from New York, where I purchased a large and nice Stock of Goods, which I offer at very cheap prices.

A large assortment of READY MADE CLOTHING for Men and Boys, made up to my own order; also, Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods. Dry Goods, Hosiery, Boots & Shoes, for Ladies and Gentlemen; all kinds of Fashionable Hats & Caps, Blankets, Umbrellas, Trunks and Carpet Bags, &c.

A fine assortment of Gold & Silver Watches, sold at very low prices; Gold Chains, and all kinds of Jewelry.

Please give me a call, and examine my Goods. You will find good Goods, sold at low prices.

Crystals put on Watches, for 25 Cents apiece.

N. KRAMER,
Wilmington Street,
Raleigh, Oct. 1855. 93—6m.

DESIRABLE CITY PROPERTY FOR SALE.

THE SUBSCRIBER OFFERS FOR SALE HIS residence immediately opposite the Bank of the State. The lot faces 310 feet on Newbern street, and runs back 150 feet with Blunt street. The improvements consist of the dwelling containing six comfortable rooms, a servant's house with five rooms, a kitchen, an office, and a stable. The garden is one of the largest and most productive in the City, and is well stocked with fruit trees.

Persons desiring to purchase will be shown the premises on application to

WILLIAM J. CLARKE.
Raleigh, June 19th, 1855. 61—tf.

NEW STORE.—AT THE OLD STAND OF JOHN PRIMROSE, on Fayetteville street, just above the Market House.

The subscriber has opened a full stock of Dry Goods, Clothing, Jewelry, Groceries, and a general assortment of every thing usually kept in a City Store, which he will sell at wholesale or retail at cost. He is determined to sell, and must and will sell; and those in want of goods or groceries can now get bargains. Call soon, and give me a trial before you buy elsewhere.

MARX SCHLOSS.
Raleigh, Feb. 2, 1855. 21—tf.

THE GREAT SOUTHERN WEEKLY!

THE SPECTATOR:
WASHINGTON CITY, D. C.

A FAMILY JOURNAL OF LITERATURE AND NEWS FOR SOUTHERN READERS.

THE SOUTH HAS TOO LONG BEEN DEPENDENT upon the northern cities for its periodical literature. The weekly newspapers of Boston, New York, and Philadelphia, have swept like a flood over that part of the nation south of Mason and Dixon's Line, many of them carrying with them some of the prejudices of abolitionism; and inculcating, to a greater or less extent, doctrines injurious to southern institutions. This dependence of the mass of southern readers should be thrown off—and it is believed would have been long ago, if there had been facilities in the South for the publication of first class literary papers.

THE SPECTATOR,

Is published by a gentleman who has long been connected with some of the southern dailies, and has been undertaken to supply this want—that of a high-toned weekly paper

Of Southern interest and character.

The general plan of the paper is as follows: It has eight pages; three of which are filled with the best articles on Literature, Science, and the Arts; one to the editor's comments upon passing themes; one to general news, foreign and domestic; one to the interests of the Farmer—[the information on this page will be mainly derived from the Agricultural Bureau of the U. S. Patent Office]; one to a synopsis of the operations of the Departments of the Government; and one, during the winter, to a report of the proceedings of Congress: altogether making a plan which will be rigidly adhered to, and which is unequalled by any paper in the country, North or South.

The Spectator is printed on new type and on fine paper. Its quarto form makes it convenient for binding, and each annual volume being accompanied by a full index, it will be a most valuable paper for preservation and reference.

Subscription, Two dollars a year. No paper is sent without the money. Specimen copies can be had on application to

AUG. F. HARVEY,
Editor and Publisher,
Washington, D. C.
Raleigh, Aug. 12, 1855. 1080—12tw.

"THE SPECTATOR."

A WEEKLY JOURNAL PUBLISHED AT WASHINGTON CITY.

THE UNDERSIGNED PROPOSE TO COMMENCE about the first of June next, in the City of Washington, the publication of a weekly newspaper, to be called the Spectator, designed for general circulation among the people of the United States. Its columns will contain a full digest of the news of the day, foreign and domestic; a weekly review of finance and the markets; a synopsis of the proceedings of Congress during its session; tables of election returns; the important political action of State legislatures, and of party conventions; interesting miscellaneous and scientific matter; articles on Agriculture; together with original articles upon the leading topics of the day. Much valuable information relative to the operations of the Executive Departments of the Government, together with a weekly list of new patents, will be found in its columns. A large portion of its space will be devoted to light literature, original and selected. Its location as the political centre of the Union, will afford opportunities always to procure the latest information on public affairs.

It is the intention of the undersigned to make the Spectator an acceptable visiter to every house in the Union, and it will therefore not assume on any occasion the position of a partizan paper, nor will it owe any allegiance to men; but entertaining fixed and decided views on questions of political economy, and upon our system of government, it will disseminate and promulgate them as occasion may require—always keeping carefully in view the interests of the country, growing out of foreign as well as domestic affairs.

The Spectator will be printed in quarto from, on good paper and new type; each number containing eight pages of matter, making one volume annually of 416 pages.—Each volume will be accompanied by a full and complete index to its contents, thus making it a most valuable paper for preservation and reference. It will be published every Saturday morning, at $2 per annum, payable always in advance. No paper will be continued beyond the time for which it is paid.

All subscription and communications on business should be addressed to the undersigned at Washington, D. C.

AUG. F. HARVEY & Co.
Washington City, May 22, 1855. 52—

THE LARGEST, CHEAPEST,
AND BEST READING
Weekly Paper in Virginia,
IS THE
WEEKLY EXPRESS,

ONLY TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM, CONTAINING FORTY COLUMNS READING MATTER, PRINTED ON A DOUBLE SHEET.

IT IS PUT TO PRESS AT A LATE HOUR ON FRIday, and sent off by the first mails; so that all subscribers, within two hundred and fifty miles of Petersburg, on any line of railroad, will receive the

Weekly Express on Saturday Night,

Containing the latest Telegraphic News from every section of this Country and Europe.

ITS LEADING FEATURES ARE,

American Biography, Interesting Fiction, Agricultural Matter, Arts and Sciences, Incidents of Travel, Wit and Humor, Domestic News, Sabbath Reading, Old World Matters, Choice Miscellany.

The Weekly Express will give full particulars of events that transpire in this Great Country. We can and do boast of

Our Size, our Quantity of Matter, our Best Selections, and of all that Interests the Reading World!

Subscriptions received at "The Express Office," in the Express Building, Petersburg, Va., Bank Street, between Sycamore and Market Streets, and near the Exchange and Virginia Banks, the Post Office and Merchants' Exchange.

To Postmasters and other Agents, a discount of 20 per cent. is given for all clubs of five and over; or six copies sent for ten dollars. All orders promptly attended to. Address,

ANDREW F. CRUTCHFIELD & CO.,
Bank Street, Petersburg, Va.
June 8, 1855. 57—

Bricks! Bricks!! Bricks!!!

THE SUBSCRIBERS HAVING MADE PERMANENT arrangements for carrying on the BRICK-MAKING business on an extensive scale, are now prepared to contract for the delivery, during the ensuing season, of from *one* to *two million* of Bricks of the *best quality* and at such *prices* as will *defy all competition*.

Orders from a distance will be promptly attended to, and bricks delivered at either of the Depots if desired.

GEO. T. COOKE & CO.
Raleigh, March 7, 1855. 30—tf.
☞ Register copy.

NEW JEWELRY STORE.

CHARLES H. THOMPSON,

WOULD RESPECTFULLY INFORM THE CITIZENS of Raleigh, the county and the country adjoining that he has fitted up in splendid style the house formerly occupied by the Insurance Company, on the west side of Fayetteville Street, and between Mr. S. H. Young's and Murray & O'Neal's Dry Good Stores, where he has opened a *rich and beautiful assortments of* NEW JEWELRY of all the modern styles, consisting of the ornamented and the useful, and to which he invites the attention of the Ladies.

He has also for the gentlemen a good lot of GOLD and SILVER WATCHES, which will be warranted to perform well, when delivered to the customer; also a few excellent double barrel guns brought on expressly for the hunters of Carolina, also a great variety of walking Canes. In fact at the New Jewelry Store, any and every thing usually kept in such establishments may be found at prices that cannot fail to please the customer.

Repairing executed at short notice and satisfaction guaranteed.

October 15, 1854. 94—tf.
☞ Register, Post, Age, Metropolitan copy.

PLEASANT GROVE MALE ACADEMY, *Wake Forest, N. C.*—WILLIAM M. CRENSHAW, A. B., Principal.—The Seventh Session of this institution will commence on the 2nd Monday in January next. Tuition from $7 to $15 per session. The Academy is situated 1 mile from Forestville. The location of this institution for health, morality and convenience cannot be surpassed by any. The Trustees of this school have more than realized their expectations in Mr. Crenshaw as a teacher, and would say to the public that he is a thorough scholar and a good instructor. Board can be had at $6 per month. For further particulars address Dr. WESLEY HARTSFIELD,
Forestville, Wake Co., N. C.
Nov. 23, 1853. 3—tf.

PINEY POINT LINE TO BALTIMORE.
ON SUNDAY OF EACH WEEK.
FARE ONLY $4.

THE PUBLIC ARE HEREBY INFORMED THAT the comfortable Steamer MARYLAND, Captain Chas. E. Mitchell, having been entirely refitted, enlarged and improved in every respect, is now on the route between Petersburg and Baltimore once weekly.

Passengers by this agreeable and economical line will leave Petersburg by the Morning Train on Sunday of each week at 4½ o'clock, A. M., and reach Baltimore in the course of the night, thus securing a connection with the different lines out of Baltimore the following morning in any direction.

Returning, passengers will leave Baltimore on the afternoon of Wednesday of each week, at 5 o'clock, P. M., and arrive at Petersburg, by a special train, at an early hour next evening.

Fare in either direction, $4. Forward Cabin passengers same price, but with meals on board of the steamer Maryland included.

Fare for first class passengers between Baltimore and Philadelphia, by the New Castle and Frenchtown line, $2 50; for second class do. $1 50—making the whole fare from Petersburg to Philadelphia, by this agreeable line, $6 50 only, for the first class passengers, and $3 50 for second class do., including meals for the latter on board the steamer Maryland.

For further particulars, or through tickets, apply at the Office of the Richmond, Petersburg and Potomac Rail Road Company.

RICHARD FURT, Jr., Ticket Agent.

P. S.—Fare to Piney Point, with privilege of returning at any time during the boat season, $3 only.

R. F., Jr., Ticket Agent.
February 27, 1855. 39—tf.

DeQUINCEY'S NEW WORK.—THE NOTE Book of an English Opium Eater, by Thomas De Quincey.

Also, DeQuincey's former writings, comprising the following:

The Confessions of an English Opium Eater, and the Suspiria De Profundis, 1 vol 16mo, with portrait, cloth
The Biographical Essays, 1 vol 16mo,
The Miscellaneous Essays, do
The Cæsars, do
Literary Reminiscences, 2 vols 16mo,
Narrative and Miscellaneous Papers, 2 vols 16mo,
Essays on the Poets, 1 vol 16mo,
Historical and Critical Essays, 2 vols 16mo,
Autobiographic Sketches, 1 vol 16mo,
Essays on Philosophical Writers, 2 vols 16mo,
Theological Essays and other Papers, do
Letters to a Young Man, and other Papers, 1 vol 16mo,

For sale by
W. L. POMEROY.
Sept. 18, 1855. 86—tf

RECENT PUBLICATIONS.—THE HISTORY of Napoleon Bonaparte, by John S. C. Abbott, with maps and illustrations.

Memoir of Rev. Sydney Smith, by his daughter, Lady Holland, with a selection from his letters, edited by Mrs. Austin.

Hudson's edition of Shakespeare, vol. 8, now ready.

For sale by
W. L. POMEROY.
Sept. 13, 1855. 85—

TO MERCHANTS AND OTHERS.—WRAPping Paper, a supply of various sizes and qualities, prices to correspond, just received from the "Raleigh Paper Mills," and for sale low by
W. L. POMEROY.
P. S.—Orders will receive prompt attention.
Sept. 14, 1855. 85—

A. J. ROGERS,
Attorney at Law,

WILL PRACTICE IN THE COUNTIES OF NASH, Franklin, Granville and Warren. May be found at his office in Nashville, N. C.
Sept. 7. 1855. 1090—wtf.

MOUNTAIN HOUSE.
CAPON SPRINGS.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING BEEN SOLICITED by many southern friends to extend the present season, have determined to keep the Mountain House open for their accommodation until the 10th day of October.

The three tournaments for the season will take place on the 28th of August, the 12th and 26th of September.

The fare will be reduced five dollars per month, and two dollars per week, after the 1st of Sept.

BLAKEMORE & INGRAM.
August 19, 1855. 83—

FALL AND WINTER STOCK FOR 1855.

LYNN ADAMS,
MARKET SQUARE,

WOULD RESPECTFULLY INFORM HIS friends and the public generally that he is now receiving his supply of Fall Goods comprising in part: Groceries of every kind, Shoes, Leather, Iron of every description, a general assortment of Hardware, Anvil and Belows, Salt, Spun Cotton, together with other Goods too numerous to mention, being the *largest and best* stock he has ever had the pleasure of offering to the public. He invites an examination from all, being confident that he can offer inducements both as to quality and prices, not to be met with in any other like establishment in this city, county, or State.

For the generous patronage I have heretofore received, I take this method of returning my sincere thanks, and hope by personal and strict attention to my business to merit a continuance of the same.

The best brands of Family Flour always on hand.

LYNN ADAMS.
Raleigh, Sept. 15, 1855. 1092—6mw.

AUTUMN SALES.

STEVENSON & WEDDELL,
Importers and Wholesale Dealers in
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS,
No. 78 or 80, Sycamore Street,
PETERSBURG, VA.

WE ARE NOW PREPARED TO EXHIBIT to the Merchants of Virginia and North Carolin, a large and commanding stock of Foreign and Domestic Dry Goods. Having purchased largely of Heavy Woolens early in June, we can offer goods at such prices as cannot fail to command attention.

One of our firm will remain in New York during the season, in attendance at the Auction Sales, and forwarding anything, new and novel, as it may be received by the weekly steamers from Europe.

Merchants who are compelled by competition to buy at the lowest market rates, will find our styles and prices such as will enable them to compete successfully with those who purchase in the Northern markets.

STEVENSON & WEDDELL.
Petersburg, September 10, 1855. 84—

NIXON'S HOUSE.
[FORMERLY MRS. BORDEN'S]
West Side Railroad.
Goldsborough, N. C.

This extensive and well known public Establishment has been purchased and was reopened by the Subscriber for the reception of guests on the 4th inst.

It is pleasantly and conveniently situated in the centre of business, and is directly opposite to, and WEST of the Ticket Offices, of the Wilmington and Weldon and the Centeral Railroad Companies, where the cars stop on their arrival and departure, and where FAITHFUL SERVANTS WILL BE IN WAITING to take baggage, and give such other attentions as the traveller may require.

THE HOUSE has been remodelled, repaired, and thoroughly renovated from cellar to garret, and furnished throughout with New Furniture, selected with special care, and arranged with an eye single to the comforts of the casual guest or permanent boarder.

THE TABLE

Will be richly furnished with the substantials, the dainties and delicacies of the seasons. Foreign as well as domestic markets will be rendered tributary to the constant supply, which will be served up in the best style, by orderly, obliging and well trained servants.

THE BAR

Will be a Storehouse of the best Wines and Liquors, and superintended by a gentleman of courtesy and integrity, thoroughly acquainted with his business—comprising the knowledge of what is due to the rights and comforts of the public, as well as to himself and his employer.

THE STABLES,

which are among the best in the State, have been placed in the keeping of a skillful and careful manager, who will always have under his care the best and most experienced ostlers, and it will be among the chief cares of the proprietor to see that horses of his guests be well fed and thoroughly groomed.

This entire establishment has been purchased and fitted up at an enormous expense, and it will be the pleasure, as, of course, it will be the interest of the subscriber, to render the House in every respect equal to any in the country. He therefore trusts that a generous public will renew and continue the liberal patronage heretofore extended to this House, while under the care of its former proprietress, Mrs. Borden, who gained for it a celebrity throughout the entire Union.

H. R. NIXON.
August 14, 1855. 77—1y.

NEW FIRM---TO THE PUBLIC.

BECKWITH AND CLAYTON WOULD inform their friends and the public generally that they have entered into partnership, and have on hand for the *Fall and Winter Trade*, at the old stand of I. Beckwith, opposite Lawrence's Hotel, a heavy stock of

GROCERIES,

which the following list in part comprises,

A large lot of **Coffee--Laguira, Rio and Java.**
Coffee Sugar--Crushed and Clarified, of different grades and prices.
A good lot of **Teas.**
A heavy stock of **Sole and Upper Leather.**
A large assortment of **Boots and Shoes,** among which are fine calf and kip boots, calf shoes—ladies' and gents'.
Also, a good lot of **Brogans,** for men and boys.
Candles--Adamantine and Tallow.
All kinds of **Fancy Soap.**
Shot, Powder and Caps.
Water Buckets of different kinds.
125 **Bags of Salt--Liverpool and Gra'd Alum.**
Nails of all sizes. **Cotton Yarns.**
Bacon, Lard, Flour and Meal.
A lot of splendid **Tobacco.**
Bagging and Rope.
A good lot of **Cigars**—various brands.
Also, a good lot of

DRY GOODS,

Among which are to be found **Domestics** from 4 to 5 qrs. wide, **Bleaching. Goods** for Gentlemen's wear, such as **Cassimere, Satinet, Kentucky Jeans, Tweeds, Osnaburgs and Kerseys,** a fine lot of heavy **Blankets and Hats** suitable for negro's wear, and a great many others too tedious to mention.

☞ Our goods will be sold upon accommodating terms for CASH. Please give us a call and examine for yourselves.

Raleigh, September 26, 1855. 88—tf.

Raleigh and Gaston Railroad.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

ON AND AFTER MONDAY, THE FIRST DAY OF October, the passenger train will leave the Depot at Raleigh at precisely 15 minutes before 7 o'clock, A. M., and run to Franklinton by 8, where it will stop 25 minutes, allowing ample time for the passengers to take breakfast at an excellent House. The schedule otherwise will remain as at present.

E. A. CRUDUP, President.
Office R. & G. R. R.
Sept. 25, 1855. 89—tf.

THE LAND OF GOLD, BY A NORTH CAROLINIAN.—Price reduced to 75 cents. The book will be sent by mail, free of postage, on the receipt of 90 cents.

For sale by
H. D. TURNER.
Raleigh, Sept. 16, 1855. 86—

CHEAP SATINETT PANTS.—50 PAIRS JUST received, suitable for servants.

Also, 50 Coats of the same material, at $3 25 per suit.

E. L. HARDING.
Raleigh, Oct. 11, 1855. 93—3t.

THE SEASON HAS ARRIVED WHEN those in want of fine Clothing should call and examine the stock arriving daily at the Clothing Establishment of
E. L. HARDING.
Oct. 12, '55. 93—3t.

ED. GRAHAM HAYWOOD,
Counsellor and Attorney at Law,
RALEIGH, N. C.

Will attend the County and Superior Courts of Wake, Johnston, Chatham and New Hanover. He is to be found at the office formerly occupied by the late Hon. Will. H. Haywood, Jr.

Raleigh, January 8, 1854. 16—w&swdm.

JAMES J. IREDELL,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law,
RALEIGH, N. C.,

Will attend to all business entrusted to him, in the Courts of this and the adjoining Counties.

Office—the one occupied by the late Hon. James Iredell.
Raleigh, June 15th, 1853. 62—tf.

Law Copartnership.
MILLER AND ROGERS,
ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELLORS AT LAW,
RALEIGH, N. C.

Will attend promptly to all business entrusted to them.

H. W. Miller, S. H. Rogers.
October 23, 1854. 66—tf.

A. M. McPHEETERS, H. CHISELIN. J. W. MARTIN.
A. M. McPHEETERS, & CO.
Wholesale Grocers,
FORWARDING AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
Office at No. 6, Roanoke Square,
NORFOLK, VA.

REFERENCES:

Thomas P. Devereux, Esq., Halifax, N. C.
Geo. W. Mordecai, Pres't Bank of the State of N. C.
C. Dewey, Cashier " " "
W. H. Jones, Cashier Bank of Cape Fear.
L. O'B. Branch, President Raleigh and Gaston Road.
Messrs. Reid & Scutter, } *Norfolk.*
Dr. N. C. Whitehead, }
Pres't Farmer's B'k of Va. }
Alex. Bell, Esq. }
Messrs. Spence & Reid, *Baltimore.*
" R. Blossom & Son, *New York.*
September 16, 1853. 87—

LEWIS & KING,
Commission Merchants,
MOBILE, ALABAMA.

B. B. Lewis, formerly of Franklin Co., N. C.
Dr. Peyton King, of Pickens Co., Ala.
A. M. Lewis, our authorized agent of Raleigh, N. C.
June 6, 1854. 58—

KADER BIGGS & CO.,
GENERAL